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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.37	8.00	8.25	9.15	10.05	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37
Yammat ...Dep.	6.45	—	—	9.24	10.15	12.09	1.21	—	—	4.45
Shatin ...Dep.	6.57	—	—	9.36	10.28	12.21	1.34	—	—	4.58
Taipei ...Dep.	7.11	—	—	9.49	10.42	12.34	1.47	—	—	5.09
TaipeiMarket ...Dep.	7.18	—	—	9.55	10.48	12.38	1.51	—	—	5.13
Fanning ...Dep.	7.27	—	—	10.03	10.56	12.48	2.01	—	—	5.20
Shungshui ...Dep.	7.38	—	—	10.08	11.02	12.53	2.06	—	—	5.28
Shungshui ...Arr.	7.58	8.40	8.58	10.14	11.08	12.59	2.12	3.19	3.40	5.34
Shumshui ...Arr.	8.43	—	—	11.10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton ...Arr.	11.50	—	—	5.38	—	—	—	—	—	—

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	10.15	8.20	6.15
Shataukok ...Arr.	8.40	11.10	4.15	7.10
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shataukok ...Dep.	8.15	9.00	2.00	5.00
Fanning ...Arr.	7.10	9.45	2.55	5.55

Q-SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS ONLY.
P-FIRST CLASS ONLY.

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Sailings from Canton—S.S. "KINSHAN"—TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 8 A.M.
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WHAT THE DOCTOR FORGOT!

THE LAUGHING GIRL AND THE OPERATION.

WHY SHE DID NOT ALWAYS FEEL FIT.

There is a charming American girl, about 25 years old, lying at this moment in a London nursing home in the oddest circumstances. A little over two years ago she had to undergo a severe operation in New York. The surgeon left in her body a forceps eight inches long. Since then she has done some pretty rough travelling in India and Morocco. A healthy sporting girl, full of life, she has danced and swum, and played lawn tennis, and ridden on horseback, and even gone in for a course of acrobatic dancing, which is nearly the limit in the way of human convulsions. And all the time the eight-inch forceps has been lying inside her, Nature doing its best to protect her by forming a sort of cocoon of membrane around the murderous instrument.

The Doctor's Order.

Inevitably, now and then, in the past twenty-four months, she has not felt particularly fit. It seemed to her more effort was called for to get through the daily round, and when she came to England a few weeks ago she made up her mind to see a doctor.

She saw one of the very best in London. He examined her and ordered an X-ray, suspecting that she might have a tumour. When the X-ray was taken, the operator was so astonished by what was revealed that he thought she must have been lying on something, and insisted on her getting up and having another photograph.

The Operation.

A few days ago she was operated on by a famous surgeon, and the forceps removed with extraordinary little damage to her internal economy. When she was well enough to be told what had been the trouble with her, she was shown the offending instrument. When she saw it she exploded in a great burst of laughter. She has not so far developed any feeling of rage against that New York surgeon. She even speaks of him with pity. But being practical as well as delightful, and the daughter of a well-known American industrialist, she has no intention of letting him off too lightly.

The Coming Claim.

So the X-ray photographs have been deposited with an American official in London, the London doctor and surgeon and all concerned in the case will have their affidavits ready, and the New York surgeon will be invited to refund the fee paid him for the operation of over two years ago and to shoulder in addition the expenses of this one and of the four weeks or so in a nursing home in the country that will be needed to restore the patient to health. Meanwhile, in a room that is a bower of roses and carnations this merry girl, who had come to England to be quiet and to try her hand at writing, lies propped up on her pillows, weaving plots for short stories that can scarcely be more original than the one she has been living herself.

SLEEPY SICKNESS VICTIM LIBERATED.

The Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, has decided to advise the King to grant a free pardon to Mr. Norman Newton, a Post Office employee, of Manchester, who, after being sent to prison on a charge of "sleeping out," was found to be suffering from sleepy sickness. Mr. Newton disappeared from his home, and when found at Longton, Staffordshire, the police there did not associate him with the missing man. On reaching Strangeways Prison, Manchester, his identity was discovered, and Mr. F. B. Merriam, K.C., placed the facts before Capt. Hacking, Under-Secretary at the Home Office, with the result that within an hour Mr. Newton was released. The conviction will be wiped out.

THE HYACINTH PEST. A BENGAL PROBLEM.

WATERWAYS BLOCKED.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the urgency of the water hyacinth problem in Eastern Bengal, said the Maharaja of Mysore, in a representative of the Statesman in the course of an interview. In all the addresses presented to His Excellency the Governor during the present tour, attention is drawn to the serious depredations by the weed, and the Maharaja of Mysore, illustrating the rapidity of its spreading propensities described how he placed two single plants in a reservoir, twenty feet square, at his Calcutta residence with the result that in one month the whole surface of the tank was covered by the plant.

The only practicable method of dealing with it was that of burning, he said. All landowners should make a concerted and simultaneous effort to clear their property, pending a decision from the Government, for though the pest has already reached serious proportions much can be done if the task is taken in hand immediately. If there is delay, however, ultimate eradication may not only be out of the question, but it will seriously jeopardize any prospect of their being able even to cope with it.

A Giant Weedcutter at Work.

In places it is thick enough to bear the weight of a man, continued the Maharaja, who described how he himself had walked across rafts of the plants that had made channels useless as waterways. Depending as it does entirely on water for its communications, parts of Eastern Bengal are rapidly succumbing to its irresistible spreading, and it is imperative that action against it should be immediate. The Maharaja described what he called a great floating solid "V" shaped plough, of the kind of which there would be an apparatus for dragging in and pressing into bundles the plants as it forced its way into the thickly growing masses. These bundles would then be burnt. Thus, he said, it would be possible to re-open the waterways that are now entirely impassable for boats. It would be equitable that boats plying in such areas should pay a small toll as contribution towards the cost of clearance, though the task of combating the spread of the plant must be financially assisted by the Government.

\$250,000 CLUB SITE.

BUSINESS PUSHING HOMES OUT OF NEW YORK.

Property values in New York exceed the marvellous. Union Club, the oldest in the city and essentially British in character, has shifted five times since its foundation in 1838, and is now to make a sixth move. Originally housed at 312 Broadway, close to the Daily Mail's present New York office, the site was obtained for a few hundred pounds. For its new site at the corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-Ninth Street it will pay \$250,000.

A few years ago Park Avenue was the resting-place for smoke from the trains which passed down it. To-day millionaire apartments, some with bathroom fittings of pure gold, rise on steel structures above the coachmen of New York is pushed farther north by advancing business.

A document recently found gives the price paid for a 100-acre farm on New York land at the close of the 17th century. A Dutchman, Johannes Roese, bought it for \$1,000, and was informed that the amount was "sheer extravagance." To-day his thousand pounds would buy a lot eight inches wide on the same site. If the ground were still in the family's possession they could sell it for \$250,000.

In those days the extreme point of Manhattan Island, carried all the business the city knew. Now silk warehouses in Madison Avenue tower above Mr. J. P. Morgan's home, and, although he refuses to move, and fights valiantly for quietude, he, too, like Union Club, must soon give way to New York's slogan, "Business First."

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Ping Pong League: St. Peter's Y.M.C.A. v. C.C.A.A. (I.M.C.A.).
20th annual meeting of the Hong Kong Football Club, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's Board Room, 5.30 p.m.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: "Cheer O": Concert, 7 p.m.; "Better Ole": Variety Concert, 7 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Parisien.
St. Peter's Y.M.C.A. Whist Drive, Cathedral Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Charles Chamier presents "Our Cabaret" Company, Theatre Royal, 8.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Sandy".
World Theatre: "Captain Blood".
Star Theatre: "Dance Madness".
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Haruma Maru). Outward: Europe via Marseilles, etc. (Haruma Maru), 3.30 p.m.

Saturday.
4th Ordinary yearly meeting H.K. Realty and Trust Co. Ltd., Exchange Building (2nd floor), 11.30 a.m.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: Launch Picnic: Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 2.15 p.m.; Kowloon, 2.30 p.m.
Lawn Bowls League:—Division: I. C.S.C.C. v. Craigengower C.C.; II. R.C. v. E.C.C. Kowloon B.G. Club v. Tai Koo R.C. Division II. Craigengower C.C. v. East Point B.G. Club; R.C. Club de Recreo; K.C.C. v. Yacht Club; Kowloon B.G.C. v. C.S.C.C. (at Kowloon Dock).
H.K. Baseball League: Japanese v. Filipinos, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
Ping Pong League: Hop Ying Club v. C.R.C. (S.C.A.A.).
European Y.M.C.A. Bathing picnic, Big Wave Bay.

St. Peter's Y.M.C.A. Launch picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Parisien and King Edward Hotel.
The 1 Players Concert Party, Tai Koo Club, 9 p.m.
Charles Chamier presents "Our Cabaret" Company, Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Sandy".
World Theatre: "Captain Blood".
Star Theatre: "Dance Madness".

Sunday.
11th Sunday after Trinity.
Memorial Service for late Wm. Bro. D. C. Logan, Zetland Masonic Hall, 10 a.m.
Golf: Happy Valley Championship.
Theosophical Society bathing picnic. Launch leaves Blake Pier, 3.45 p.m.
Inter-Departmental Bowls: Harbour Department v. Police, 3.30 p.m.
H.K. Baseball League: Filipinos v. Club de Recreo, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
Open-Air Concert by military band, Kowloon Dock Bathing Beach, 5 p.m.

Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: Men's Meetings: "Cheer O" 7.45 p.m.; "Better Ole" 8 p.m.
After dinner dance, Lee Gardens.
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam, letters only (Binda).
Monday.
First day of Rabi-ul-awwal.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Ping Pong League: St. Louis Club v. S.C.A.A. (C.C.Y.M.S.).
Water Polo League: Royal Navy v. E.O.S.B. v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "A" v. V.R.C. "B".
Dinner Dances at Cafe Parisien and King Edward Hotel.
Concert at St. Patrick's Catholic Club, 8 p.m.
H.M.S. Despatch concert party present "The Indespatchables" at R.N.C. Theatre, 9 p.m.

Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam, letters only (Binda).
Tuesday.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Ping Pong League: Club de Recreo v. W. V. College (Y.M.C.A.).
Dinner Dances at Cafe Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.
St. Peter's Y.M.C.A. Executive Committee Meeting, 8.30 p.m.
H.M.S. Despatch concert party present "The Indespatchables" at R.N.C. Theatre, 9 p.m.

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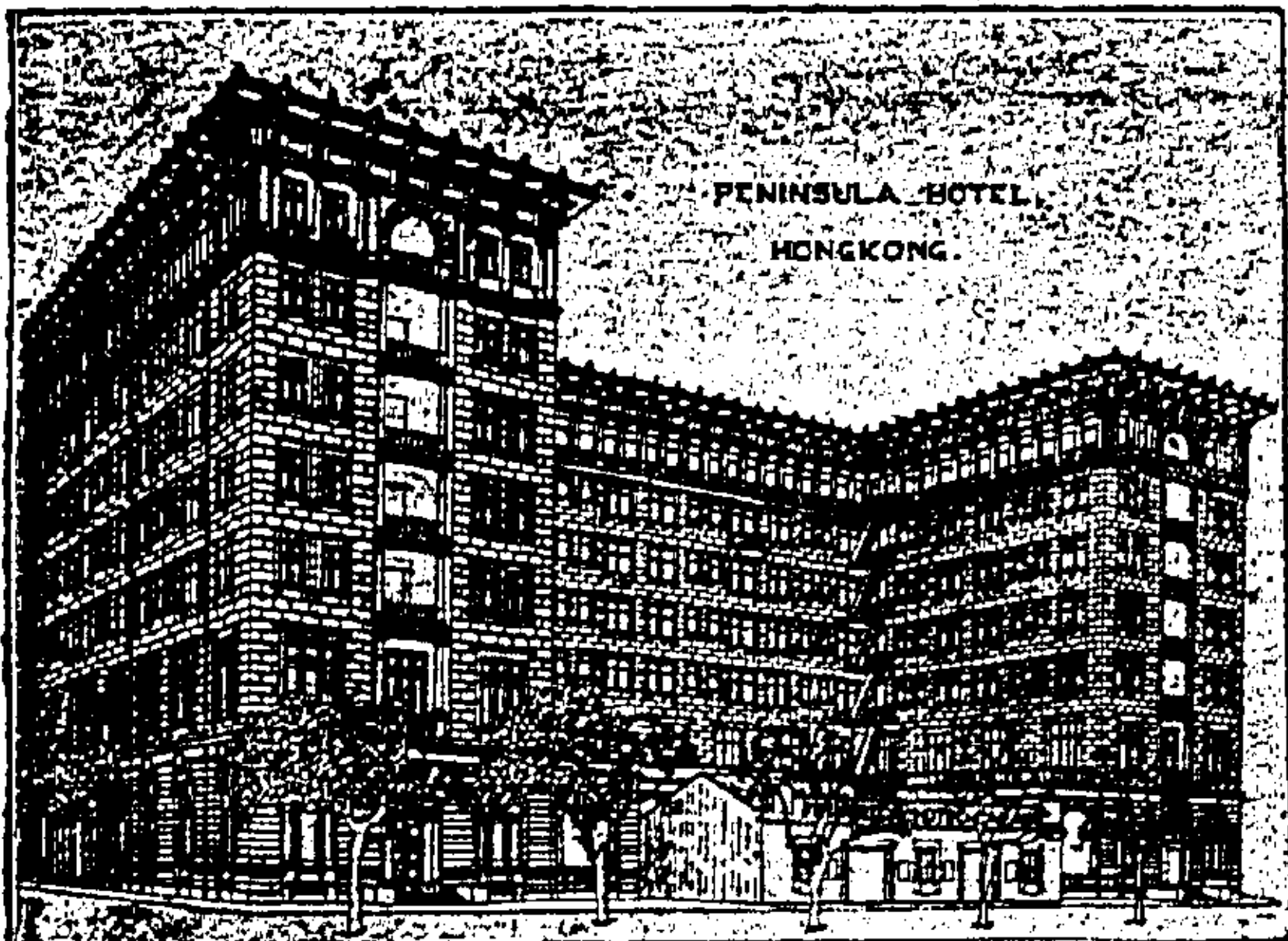
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AN 1659

HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.]

No. 291.

1.—Artillery Company.

Winter Training Season will commence on Thursday, September 8th, 1927, at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m., and will continue every Thursday until further orders. Copy of Training Programme has been posted on Company Notice Board.

2.—Mounted Infantry Company.

Parade at Stables at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, August 30th, 1927. Dress: Muffin.

3.—M.I. and A.C. Companies.

Musketry Part II. will be fired at Stonecutters Range on Sunday, September 11th, 1927.

Range Officer: 2/Lieut. J. E. Hancock. Launch will leave Murray-Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m. Dress and arms will be detailed in next week's Orders.

4.—Scottish Company.

Special Machine Gun Class as already detailed in previous orders will assemble at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, September 8th, 1927. Dress: Muffin. Thursday, September 8th: All Platoons Vickers Gun Instruction at Platoon Headquarters. Members of the Company are again reminded that rifle, bolt and bayonet are to be worn on all parades irrespective of the nature thereof.

Route March: A Company route march from Polo Ground to Taikoo will take place on Thursday, September 29th, and this early notice is given to enable all to attend.

5.—Officers' Mess Committee.

A Committee composed as under is appointed. President: Captain Sir Eric Stuart Taylor, O.B.E.; Members: Lieut. F. Syme Thomson and 2/Lieut. H. C. Macnamara.

6.—Transfers.

No. 609 Pte. J. W. Anderson is transferred from No. 7 Platoon to the Medical Section, as from August 26th, 1927.

No. 609 Pte. M. Nicholson is transferred from No. 7 Platoon to the Reserve Company (Scottish Section), as from August 26th, 1927.

7.—Leaves.

No. 542 Pte. W. F. Simmons, Reserve Company, is granted leave of absence from the Corps, from August 26th to September 25th, 1927.

R. A. Wolfe-Murray, Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C. Hong Kong, August 26th, 1927.

NOTICE.

1.—Artillery Company.

Members of the Artillery Company Committee are reminded that a meeting will be held at Corps Headquarters on Thursday, September 1st, 1927, at 5.30 p.m.

2.—Mounted Infantry Company.

A meeting of the Mounted Infantry Company will be held at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, August 29th, 1927. All members are particularly requested to attend.

3.—Motor Cycle Section.

A meeting of the Motor Cycle Section will be held at Volunteer Headquarters on Friday, September 2nd, 1927, at 5.45 p.m. All members are particularly requested to attend.

4.—No. 2 Platoon Rifle Club.

The first shot for the Cup given by Lieut. E. J. R. Mitchell will be held at the Peak Range on Sunday, September 4th, 1927, at 9.30 a.m.

Conditions.

15 rounds, Rapid at 300 yards as for Corps Championship.
10 rounds Application at 300 yards. Usual handicaps.

HONG KONG POLICE RESERVE.

[ORDERS BY THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.]

The following Police Reserve Orders are issued by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P.:

The Motor Cyclist Section of the Special Constabulary (Flying Squad), is hereby disbanded to date August 24th, 1927.

The Motor Cyclist Section of the Police Reserve (Flying Squad), is hereby formed as from the same date and will take the place of the above.

Any members of the old "Flying Squad" who do not intend to turn over to the new "Flying Squad" are to return their uniform and equipment to the Central Police Station.

The "Flying Squad" is an International Company and any gentleman possessing a motor cycle is eligible to join. All information can be obtained from me either by writing or by a personal interview at my office at the Central Police Station.

G. B. HARTYDOR, D.S.P. (R.)

Hong Kong, August 24th, 1927.

THE FUTURE OF MISSIONS IN CHINA.

A UNITED CHURCH.

OFFICIAL SENT TO MAKE FULL REPORT.

While recent events in China have largely, though not completely paralysed the work of the missionary societies in that land, the societies are taking a broad view of the future, and are closely engaged in considering possible future developments in view of altered conditions.

While it is the London Missionary Society, the body which sent out the great pioneer, Robert Morrison, to China in 1807, as well as Livingstone to Africa half a century later, which is taking the first steps to investigate new conditions on the spot, Mr. F. H. Hawkins, their foreign secretary, who left England on Friday, July 8th, for China, has also been requested by other societies to report to them fully the result of his investigations. He will have the fullest opportunity accorded to him to inquire into the work of many other bodies besides his own.

Mr. Hawkins, who gave up his solicitor's practice at Wrexham a few years ago to devote himself to the missionary cause, is travelling to Shanghai, via Vancouver, without stopping anywhere en route.

"After meeting the Chinese Advisory Council of our own society," he told me, "I shall go to Hangchow for the first great assembly of the United Church of China. This is a most important gathering, for it is an independent body, which has been gradually built up during the past few years, uniting all the churches of the various American and Canadian Presbyterian missions in China, and the Congregational missions of the American Board and the London Missionary Society. Others are expected in due course to unite with this Church, as has recently happened in the United Church of Canada. It means that in future the missions of these bodies will be controlled by the synods of this Chinese Church. Missionaries may be members, but they will be on an equal and not superior footing with the Chinese members, and they will always be in a minority. This Church will have the control of mission funds, and this will necessarily mean important readjustments. These will require thoughtful care, but we are without apprehension of misunderstanding or trouble."—*En.*

DEATH OF FAMOUS BOXER.

FREDDIE WELSH, HOLDER OF MANY TITLES.

LONDON, July 28th.

The death is reported from New York of Freddie Welsh, one of the most famous boxers Great Britain has produced. He was only 41 years of age; a sudden heart seizure in the hotel in which he was staying cut him off in his prime.

Welsh reached the summit of a brilliant boxing career when at Olympia, London, in 1914, he defeated Willie Ritchie, the American and world's light-weight champion. His skill, science, and stamina in this contest were cause for wonder.

Hall Thomas was Welsh's proper name; he adopted the one to which he brought world-wide fame because he was born at Pontypridd, Wales.

When he was only twenty years of age he won the light-weight championship of Australia by knocking out Hook Keys in seventeen rounds, and he then began to accumulate titles with almost monotonous regularity.

The first Lonsdale gold belt came to him in 1909, when he beat Johnnie Sumners; an Empire title followed on the defeat of Hughie McEwan in 1912. This also carried a Lonsdale belt. A third was added when he defeated Matt Wells in the same year for the British title.

Like that other famous little Welshman, Jimmy Wilde, Welsh possessed grit beyond measure. In 1907 he achieved the spectacular feat of knocking out in one afternoon three good-class men, including a heavy-weight! He was the first man to beat Abe Attell, world's light-weight champion; after Attell had faced all comers for five years.

Success never spoiled Welsh. He remained quiet and unassuming in the moments of victory, and he was never disgraced or explanatory in defeat. When war broke out he did valuable work as a director of physical training in the American Army; the coming of peace found him just as efficiently directing a health farm in London Island, New York.

RED TRIAL WITNESS KILLED.

BROKEN SKULL AFTER LONDON MEETING.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

London, July 23rd.

Mr. J. O. Hector, an official of the National Union of Seamen and Firemen, and a witness in the libel charge pending against leading Communists, died yesterday morning in Poplar Hospital.

He was found lying unconscious in a street in Poplar with a fractured skull and other injuries to the head.

The charge in the libel case is against three members of the National Minority Movement—Harry Pollitt, Dick Beech, and Thomas Richard Stradwick—and they have been committed by Mr. Graham Campbell, the Bow-street magistrate, for trial at the Central Criminal Court, "accused of publishing in the *International Sea-farer* a defamatory libel concerning David Scott, a seaman, who was imprisoned in Russia for ten months."

Mr. Hector gave evidence at Bow-street, and would have been a witness again at the trial. When the case was heard at Bow-street it was alleged by Sir Travers Humphreys, supporting the summonses, that a man named Allison, who was to be a witness, had been threatened with personal violence if he gave evidence in the case, and the magistrate issued a warning that if violence were used it would be a very serious matter.

Divisional Detective-Inspector Wesley, of Poplar, visited Scotland Yard and after a conference returned to Poplar, where a man named Frederick Lacey, aged 31, of Lime-street, Poplar, was charged with manslaughter. He will appear before the magistrate at Thames Police Court this morning.

Mr. Hector, who was aged 40 and lived in the district, leaves a wife and seven children. The eldest of them is not yet fourteen.

Mr. Hector attended an open-air meeting at the corner of Bath-street and East India Dock-road, described as for ex-Servicemen but held, it is alleged, in political interests. He is stated to have asked a speaker attending, "Can you tell us whom you represent?" a question which, according to spectators, caused some annoyance.

Surrounded. After the meeting he walked across the road, surrounded by a small group. He was seen to fall to the ground. People who rushed over to his assistance found him unconscious and the police were called. After he had received first aid in a local post office he was removed to hospital.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, president of the society of which the dead man was an official, said:

Mr. Hector, who was our delegate for that district, was a lovable man with a wide circle of friends. He was of a very happy disposition and knew his district remarkably well, being a seafaring member of a seafaring family. The fact that he had so large a family makes the affair even more distressing. He was born in Poplar and had lived there all his life.

CADETS' UNAPPRECIATED "RAG."

"ATTACKS BY AN ANGRY WELSH CROWD."

Disorderly scenes were witnessed at Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, and a considerable number of members of the University Officers' Training Corps stationed in the town were badly injured in a series of collisions with an angry crowd.

About 7 p.m. a large party of cadets, marching through the town, entered an entrance into the fire station and took the fire engine and appliances out into the street. The police, assisted by the fire brigade and members of the town council, intervened and after a fierce struggle managed to get the engine back.

Soon afterwards a reinforced crowd of cadets made another attack on the fire station, but by this time a crowd numbering several thousands had gathered, and some of the cadets received rough treatment.

The cadets went to the West End Parade and taking possession of the band-stand sang an hour singing songs. As they returned through the town there was a collision with civilians, and in the disorder, which lasted for about an hour, more of the cadets were injured.

The officers urged the police to keep the crowd from the camp and promised to keep the cadets in their quarters. About midnight, however, another party of cadets invaded the town, armed with sticks, but their officers ordered them back.

Three of the officers in charge said to a *Daily Mail* reporter that they regretted what had happened and stated that it was not an organized "rag."



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THE FASHIONABLE FIGURE TO GO.

A revolt seems to be brewing on the Continent, notably in Germany, against the fashion of feminine slenderness.

Two arguments are adduced in support. Women renowned in history for their beauty were, it is argued, rotund. Examples quoted include Cleopatra and certain ladies described in the Old Testament. More recent instances given are Catherine de' Medici, Catherine of Russia, Madame Pompadour, and Lady Hamilton.

The second argument is in the form of sex appeal. Men are said to dislike slim women as uninspiring, nervous, excitable, and caustic.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 25th, 1927.	
On LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer 1/11 1/2	
Bank Bills, on demand 1/11 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight —	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight —	
Credit, at 4 months' sight 2/0 7/18	
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight —	
On PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand 1/205	
Credit, 4 months' sight 1/280	
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand 47 1/2	
Credit, at 60 days' sight 4 1/2	
On BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer —	
Bank Bills, on demand —	
On CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer —	
Bank Bills, on demand —	
On SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight 79 1/2	
Private, 30 days' sight —	
On YOKOHAMA.—	
On MANILA.—	
On SINGAPORE.—	
On BATAVIA.—	
On HANKOW.—	
On HONGKONG.—	
On RANGOON.—	
On SOERABAYA.—	
Gold Leaf, 100 fms, per tola —	
BAR SILVER, per oz. —	

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

REBOY, August 24th.	
Paris	124
New York	4.88 5/32
Brussels	34.93
Geneva	25.21
Amsterdam	12.13 1/2
Milan	69 1/2
Berlin	20.42
Stockholm	18.11
Copenhagen	18.15
Oslo	18.15
Vienna	34.50
Prague	164
Helsingfors	192 1/2
Madrid	28.62
Lisbon	2 7/10
Athens	372 1/2
Bucharest	790
Rio	5 87/84
Buenos Aires	47 29/32
Bombay	1/6 27/32

(Continued at foot of next column)

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 25th, 1927.	
R.K. Bank	21/07 1/2
Do.	21/14 nom.
Chartered Bank	220 nom.
Mercantile Bank A.B.	223 nom.
Do.	213 nom.
P. & O. Bank	228 buy.
East Asia Bank	228 nom.
Caution Insurance	2290 sel.
China Underwriters	211 nom.
North China Ins.	214 1/2 nom.
Union Insurance	2225 buy.
Langkate Insurance	21. 8/7 buy.
China Fire Insurance	210 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	260 sel.
Douglas	222 buy.
Steamboats	221 buy, 21 1/2 sel.
Hong Kong Tugs	60 cts. sel.
Indo-China (Pref.)	230 nom.
Do. (Def.)	243 buy.
Shell Transport	22 nom.
Star Fries	244 1/2 buy.
Waterworks	2150 nom.
China Sugar	215 sel.
Malayan Sugars	235 sel.
Benguet	217 nom.
Kailan Mining Ad.	49 buy.
Langkate (combined)	21. 18 nom.
Do. (single)	21. 9 nom.
S'hai Explorations	21. 3 nom.
Shanghai Loans	21. 6 nom.
Banque	21 buy.
Tonghai Mines	219/3 nom.
Ural Caspian	22 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharfs	212 nom.
R.K. & W. Docks	235 nom.
Hongkows	214 1/2 buy.
New Engineering	215 1/2 buy.
Shanghai Docks	21. 8 1/2 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	261 sel.
H.K. Lands	254 buy.
Hong Kong Realty	26 sel.
H.K. Territorials	214 sel.
Humphreys Estates	215 nom.
Prince's Buildings	280 nom.
Bural Lands	214 nom.
Evo Cottons	21. 7 1/2 buy.
Onatals	21. 160 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	21. 51 nom.
Do. (new)	21. 25 1/2 nom.
China Buses	21. 7 nom.
R.K. Tramways	220 buy, 20 1/2 sel.
Peak Trams (old)	214 sel.
Do. (new)	27 sel.
Singapore Tramways	21. 1/2 sel.
Taxi	21. 1/2 sel.
Amusements	220 sel.
Caution loss	25 nom.
Cements (combined)	27 sel.
Do. (old)	26.50 nom.
Do. (new)	21 sel.
China Light (comb.)	213 sel.
Do. (old)	224 nom.
Do. (new)	224 nom.
China Provident	24.10 sel.
Constructions	214 sel.
Dairy Farms	212.20 buy.
Der A Wings	26 nom.
H.K. Electric	254 buy, 244 sel.
Macao Electric	237 buy.
H.K. Hops (old)	210 nom.
Do. (new)	26 nom.
Leas Crawford	25 sel.
Mackintosh	223 buy.
Sinoceres	231 nom.
United Asbestos	212 sel.
Walsons (old)	212 nom.
Wm. Powell	25 sel.
Telephones	2370 sel.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; nom.—nominal.	

(Shanghai) 2/6
Hong Kong 1/11
Yokohama 2/11
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SHANGHAI TAMMANY'S INJURY TO THE KUOMINTANG CAUSE.

WHAT THE PARTY HAS TO DO TO SAVE
ITS CREDIT.

IRRESPONSIBLE RASCALS BATTENING ON SUCCESS.

[By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY.]

Should the Nanking Government fail, the Nationalist cause will be set back a generation. For 15 years men have suffered and sacrificed themselves that China might become unified and might take its place among the family of nations as an equal. For 15 years, an idea has been motivating men to make of this huge and backward land a modern state, a compact, great state.

A visionary as many believe, Dr. Sun Yat Sen to have been, he saw the problem in its essentials, namely, as an abandonment of feudalism and as a concentration upon material, industrial developments. He wrote his volume on the "International Development of China," before the Russian contact and it is a truer picture of the mentality of Sun Yat Sen than his "Three People's Principles," which in the unfinished and extemporaneous form we now have them, are intellectually somewhat scattered and incoherent. He never completed his Third Principle, which would have defined his economic ideas more fully. But what we have of the Doctor's writing makes it clear that he sought to help the people through material developments, through trade and commerce, railroads and the improvement of waterways. And we know that he was against the feudal militarists and that he never made an exception of friends when they were in the wrong.

Many Upright Men In Party. Alongside the Doctor laboured many honourable and self-sacrificing men. I know men who are associated with the Nanking Government to-day who are poverty-stricken, who have nothing to provide for the day when they may again be hunted creatures, who have been as patriotic as a Garibaldi, who might have basked in Peking's sun in the heyday of militarism and put away their tidy sum, but who instead starved and hungered and slaved for the Nationalist Cause. These men were Nationalists when it was unpopular and dangerous. These men were the followers of the Doctor before he became a defunct figure, when he was laughed at and ridiculed. These men are to-day guilelessly labouring for the Nationalist Cause, while that which they call a Nationalist Government has been shamelessly stolen by the same tricksters who were the cabal about Lu Yung Hsiang, Ho Feng Lin, Chi Hsiang Yuan, Sun Chuan Fang, and every other militarist who has ever had an interest in this district.

Expectations of the People. The masses of the Chinese people have been worked up to a feverish expectation of great things from the Nationalist Cause. The person who says that there is no patriotism at all in China, has not witnessed the enthusiasm of students and young workers for the Kuomintang cause in the early days of the party's recent successes. There was a feeling throughout the youth of the country that at last something had been engendered which would carry them through to success. Men permitted themselves to be forced to take compromised positions with regard to many of their principles, because they felt that the sacrifice was worthy of the inevitable success of their cause. And to the youth of the land, success was inevitable.

The slogan-fed armies of the Kuomintang would march through the country and the feudally trained soldiers of the militarists would scatter like sheep before a storm. And so it happened for many months. Excesses were committed, outrages were perpetrated, injustices were known—but to all these, fine and decent men shut their eyes. The Cause must succeed and every sensibility must be strained to make the success possible.

Then came the rape of the movement by the Communists in Hankow and now the theft of the Cause by the Shanghai Tammany. Where the Nationalist Government in Nanking last or perhaps can now be of slight interest. The tragedy of the moment is the danger to the Nationalist Cause. For, no matter whether one is a die-hard or not, the fact remains that territory the size of China, can not remain wholly outside the political concept of the modern world and states to-day base their existence upon nationalism, democracy and a socialization of public welfare, in other words, upon the Three People's Principles which Dr. Sun Yat Sen advocated. The Kuomintang, then, in its essentials, sought to create here such a state as we know in the countries from which we have come. If they have failed, one can only view their failure from the standpoint of the enormity of their task, with sympathy and with a hope that China will not continue indefinitely as a anarchic entity.

Failure too Close to Success. But the tragedy of this failure is that it came so close to success. And it is not impossible at this moment that it can succeed, if only the leaders will forget what they call a Government and think more of the Cause which propelled them during this decade and a half. In Nanking, the division is clearly between the Kuomintang and the Shanghai Tammany, which I had previously described as the Ningpo gang, but which includes many persons who are not natives of Ningpo. The Kuomintang consists of men who have devoted so much of their lives to revolutionary organization and to the theory of change that they have little actual experience with the working of the machinery of Government, particularly in such a mixed metropolis as Shanghai. To achieve speed in certain political phases of establishing themselves in this part of the country, the Kuomintang had to permit these men to assist them. That was fatal. A little knowledge of the political history of Kiangsu and Chekiang since the days of Feng Kuo Chang, would have saved the Kuomintang from so dangerous a compromise for these Shanghai men are always helping everybody and they invariably help themselves more.

Shanghai Tammany's Interests. They have their own interests to protect, namely, opium, kipsnapping, the criminal classes and every force of selfishness and vice which thrives in every large city the world over. Under the old feudal lords in Nanking and Hangchow, these gangs were restrained because they were known and understood. The Kuomintang leaders childishly accepted them as allies, as reformed characters, as men who honestly saw the evils of their ways and were helping a good cause. It is now the task of the Kuomintang to see that the good cause is not killed.

When one discusses this question with Kuomintang leaders, one finds a mixed reception. Sometimes, there is a tendency to defend the deeds of these men because to admit frankly that they have acted without consulting the Government is, in fact, a repudiation of the Government. At other times, they are denounced as the deeds of irresponsible rascals who are battenning upon the success of the Kuomintang. But men in official positions cannot be irresponsible. Men who can issue orders which are carried out, cannot be irresponsible. Every decent man in the Nanking Government is responsible for every indecent act of the Shanghai Tammany. Every minister is personally responsible for every one of his powers which they usurp in the name of the Commander-in-chief.

Provisional Court Shambling. For instance, the Delbank involved the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Finance; The North China Daily News, involved the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Communications. These ministries are headed by men whose reputations are such as to evoke confidence and a feeling that here is a Government which will function honestly and beneficially to the people of China. The powers of these ministries were usurped by the Shanghai Tammany in both cases and in many more which can be cited colorfully in the shambling of the Provisional Court. Shall these men of outstanding character and ability permit themselves to become the show windows for the Shanghai Tammany? Are they ready to say that the Kuomintang, the party of modernism, of westernism, in China can achieve nothing more than the crimes which the Shanghai Tammany are perpetrating in this city?

One can almost disregard the financial policy as an error of judgment, or similar mistakes which any new Government might make when pressed for funds by rapacious militarists and whose very existence is constantly being threatened. But to my mind, the existence of the Government should not be as important to these men as the reputation of the Kuomintang, as the danger which comes from a disillusionment of the people, who will submit to the vilest but strongest militarists rather than go through another half year of crime at the hands of the Shanghai Tammany.

Drastic Remedy Wanted.

The remedy is very simple but drastic: the 1st, 4th and 7th armies are the remnants of the original Nationalist Army, which is trustworthy and which can be relied upon to be decent to the people if under strict orders from their commanders. These three armies should be brought into Kiangsu and Chekiang and placed in charge of the provinces under the civilian control of the Political Bureau of the Party, which exercises executive powers under the Kuomintang constitution. The Commander-in-chief should be limited in his activities so that he is concerned only with the management of the army, and the conduct of the wars which apparently are not yet to cease.

Secondly, the Shanghai Tammany should be disbanded and forced to leave this port.

Thirdly, all venacious financial measures should be frankly discarded as an error of judgment, but not, from the Kuomintang standpoint, as an error of principle. Trade and commerce in the remaining south-of-the Yangtze provinces should be encouraged by the Government and protected by the soldiers so that there is a movement of goods and economic activity among the people. In this way, the Government will receive ample funds from the usual sources, funds which were sufficient to keep these provinces in excellent condition during the past ten years and which gave the rulers a surplus to fight wars of expansion.

Finally, every emphasis should be placed upon Dr. Sun's Third Principle, the "Nurturing of the Welfare of the People," so that the people are satisfied with the Kuomintang. Even if the party should then fall because of superior military prowess elsewhere, the people will think well of it and the Nationalist Cause will not suffer the opprobrium of subordination to the Shanghai Tammany.

The Need for Vitality.

It will be noted that I have said nothing of foreigners or foreign affairs in this connection. That is not so important at this stage of the affairs of the Kuomintang. The Party must rehabilitate itself with its own people first. Foreign antagonism would be removed in a day if there were peace and order and good business in these provinces. Foreigners care nothing about Chinese politics, except academically. The Chinese err when they think that the foreigners in China are their enemies; that the foreigners are opposed to nationalism and to the rise of the Chinese people to equality. There may be some unimportant individuals whose petty interests would suffer if China were able to achieve a revision of treaties and an equal position in the world. But the important foreigners and surely their Governments stand squarely behind Sir Austen Chamberlain's Christmas Day Note which seems to have been forgotten in the welter of misfortune since it was enunciated.

If the Kuomintang can achieve peace and order and lawful living, if it can provide any part of China with good Government, the general willingness to be friends with it which was so evident last December, will again be evident. But it is up to the Kuomintang. The Party must show vitality; it must be able to fight its own militarists and their gangsters as it is fighting those of the North. It must inspire the Chinese people with confidence before it can hope to win the good-will of foreigners. It must prove its superiority to the feudalism of the North in fact rather than by slogans. If the Kuomintang fails to do these now, there may not soon be another opportunity.

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THE FIGHT FOR NANKING AND CHINKIANG.

BOMBARDMENT BY PUKOW OF TROOPS AT HSIANKUAN.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED BY LOCAL CHINESE.

SHANGHAI, August 19th.
In the course of a conversation with a *Toko* representative, an officer of the N.K.K. s.s. *Tatung Maru*, which arrived here from the upper reaches of the Yangtze, referring to the war situation near Nanking just after the fall of Pukow, stated as follows:—

"It was at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 17th that Pukow fell in the hands of General Sun Chuan Fang's troops. When our steamer was approaching Nanking at about 1 o'clock the same afternoon, the Northern troops furiously fired on Hsiankuan from the Pukow side with rifles and machine-guns, while the Southerners were replying to the fire intermittently.

"Our steamer was compelled to stop for about three hours owing to the firing. Then keeping close to Nanking side she passed there under the escort of the Japanese destroyer *Hinoki*. She was furiously fired at from the Pukow side, but no damage was done to the ship.

Residents On Board Hulk.
All the Japanese residents at Nanking, including Mr. Tajima, Acting Consul, had already taken refuge on board the *Hinoki*, and the N.K.K. hulk at Nanking was being removed to a safe point, towed by a Japanese man-of-war.

Southern Rush to Chinkiang.
Mr. Hiyoshi, District Inspector of the Salt Inspector's Office at Chinkiang, who came here yesterday from that city for safety abroad the N.K.K. s.s. *Tatung Maru*, in the interview with *Pressmen*, remarked:—

"It was on August 18th when the Southern troops began to arrive at Chinkiang. Since then Southern soldiers have been pouring in to the city from Yangchow and other places in the upper reaches of the river in junks. At present Chinkiang is swarming with soldiers who number several tens of thousands. The British Consulate, the residence of the American Commissioner of Customs, and a Japanese hotel, all of which are located in the former British Concession, are occupied by Chinese soldiers.

"I was one of the foreigners who remained in the old British Concession to the last, but a number of Chinese soldiers forced an entrance even into the kitchen of my house, and I have come to this city for safety. There are about a dozen Japanese remaining in that city, but all of them are now on board the Japanese destroyer *Kashi*. The foreign residents, 12 in number, are now staying in the office of the Standard Oil Co.

Residents Panic-Stricken.
The Chinese merchants there are doing business with much difficulty, and the citizens are panic-stricken, fearing occurrence of rioting by the Southern soldiers. One of the two steamers of the C.M.S.N. Co., which left for Nanking on the night of August 17th loaded with troops, turned back to Chinkiang.

"According to a report from Mr. Kato, of the Salt Inspector's Office at Yangchow, not a single Southern soldier is stationed in Yangchow, but General Sun's soldiers have not yet entered the city."—*Toko*.

BLACK BORDERS FOR 20.

MOSCOW MYSTERY OF BANQUET POISON.

CHINA NEWS DEPRESSES BOLSHIES.

BELIEF.

Twenty large announcements of the death of Bolshevik officials. In the service of the Soviet Republic "appear" in black borders in the Moscow newspapers.

The place and cause of the deaths are omitted from each, and it is therefore assumed that the twenty were victims of anti-Bolshevik terrorism. It is known that all the persons present at a Bolshevik banquet were taken violently ill and poisoned, and it is therefore assumed that the names of guests who died, which was given as six, has increased to twenty.

Whether contaminated food was served by accident or whether the poisoning was due to conspirators is not known, but in Moscow, where great nervousness prevails at pre-

The Southern Drive.

Peking, August 19th.
General Chu Yu Pu and Sun Chuan Fang are now at Peking. They are firmly determined to continue their southward drive unless the Southerners voluntarily abandon Nanking, but Generalissimo Chang Tso Lin, considering it necessary to discuss a fundamental course of action towards the South at this moment, has addressed telegrams to Generals Chang Tsung Chang and Sun Chuan Fang, requesting them to come up to the capital immediately. It is reported that Generals Chang and Sun have replied to Marshal Chang that they will send their representatives to the proposed conference.—*Toko*.

Refugees In Shanghai.

Reports received in Shanghai yesterday were to the effect that as far as could be ascertained the Northerners had not crossed the Yangtze to Nanking, although, as far as opposition is concerned there is no reason why they should not occupy the former capital immediately. They are at present consolidating their positions on the Tientsin-Pukow line. Transport of troops across the Yangtze is at the present time practically impossible on account of the lack of craft, all available water transport having been utilized by the Nationalist armies.

Yangchow is in the hands of Sun Chuan Fang's troops and the latter port being opposite Chinkiang, the position is of the greatest importance to the Northerners.

On the Shanghai-Nanking line, there is considerable activity in the movement of troops from Yangtze ports within the range of the Northerners' artillery, and refugees arrived at Shanghai North Railway station in large numbers yesterday. The muddle and congestion at the latter station is much the same as reported in yesterday's issue. Chinese entering the Settlement at the boundaries are searched by members of the Shanghai Defence Force and the Municipal Police.

The replacement of the rails at Jessfield iron bridge has, of course, considerably helped the retreating Nationalist troops in flight, but there is still great congestion at Chinkiang and Soochow and the retirement is only progressing slowly. Four special trains passed through Jessfield yesterday on their way to Hangchow and more are expected.

Chinese Curfew Order.

Martial law was enforced in Chinese territory on Thursday night, when a special order was issued by the military to the effect that no person was allowed to pass through the special military area after 7 o'clock unless he gave the password, and after 10 p.m. no one unless he was in uniform in other districts, not included in the so-called military area, curfew was set at 9 a.m.—*North China Daily News*.

sent, the public assumes that the food was deliberately poisoned. A rumour has spread to the capital that terrorists have been at work in Petrograd and that they could explain the mystery of the death of the twenty.

There is, indeed, much to depress the adherents of the Communist Party. Borodin's report on the position in China has arrived and has acted like a douche of cold water on the Central Committee of the Communist International. It is fully expected that in consequence the funds available for the revolutionary work of the International will be diverted from China and employed in the industrial centres of Great Britain, Poland, and France.

Another cause for depression is the anti-Soviet disturbances in the Ukraine. Balintski, the head of the Ukraine O.G.P.U., has been summoned to Odessa to discuss what is to be done to relieve the pressure on the prison accommodation. He declared that the Soviet were involved in petty warfare and that the Ukraine's attempt to separate entirely from Moscow was fostered by Ukrainian agitators from Poland. A number of these have been arrested at Kiev, and it is assumed they will be shot.

WITH THE NORTHERN ARMIES.

BANDITS EMPLOYED BY THE SOUTHERN "SAVIOURS."

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL HSU KUN.

When our train pulled into Chieh Ho, writes a *North China Daily News* correspondent, our host, the Brigadier, said that he would himself take our cards to his chief and try to arrange an interview as soon as possible. And he was as good as his word.

General Hsu Kun was originally commander of the 7th Shantung army and is also the front line commander-in-chief, under Tupan of Chihli Chu Yu Pu, of all the Chihli armies engaged in the present offensive.

The General was quite frank and open with regard to the military situation and at some length gave us all the information we could have hoped for and rather more than we had expected. The whole scheme of the offensive he said embraced the Fengtien forces on the right who were responsible for Liaoning with the Jinhua railway as a centre, while Sun Chuan Fang on the east would advance into Kiangsu, and the Chihli forces between them with the Tampu railway as a centre of advance, would penetrate into Anhui.

Chihli Plan of Campaign.

As to the Chihli plan of attack the Tupan said that the centre would consist of the 5th, 6th and 7th armies, the 6th and 7th advancing on the right and left of the railway respectively while the 5th would be a reserve force on the railway backing up the armoured trains.

The 4th Army, under General Fang Yung Chang would operate from Ichow on the east as a base and the 3rd Army would be between them and the 7th Army on the left. The 13th Army, which had already advanced as far as Shanhsien, in South-Western Shantung, together with the 24th would be the extreme right of the Chihli line.

General Hsu was very bitter against the Communists who, as he said, were ruining the social and industrial stability of the country. He said they were employing bandits and other criminals to do their dirty work, providing them with arms and money, and encouraging them to keep the country in a state of confusion by methods which no civilized government would countenance.

The Northerners were much handicapped by the difficulty of policing the country behind the front lines. The bandits had increased tremendously since Southern agents had penetrated into the province, and it was a very difficult matter to detect and eliminate the disguised Southern spies and instigators of crime on account of the danger of executing innocent parties by mistake, and, the General said, "we are particularly anxious not to bring hardships upon the 'old hundred names' which I understand, is a phrase used to designate the law abiding old farmer residents in the country districts."

The Bandit Ravagers.

Questioned further as to the effects of this sort of warfare on the country, General Hsu said that the regular Southern soldiers do not themselves oppress or rob the common people. On the other hand they pose as the saviours of the people encouraging them to rise against the wealthy land owners and appropriate their land holdings. But they do levy large sums in what amounts to blackmail from the land gentry and wealthier classes, and with the money they organize and arm bandit hordes who do oppress the people terribly, robbing and killing without restraint, and in the end the peasants are the greatest sufferers, though they are too ignorant to see the indirectly it is the Southern "saviours" who are to blame for the more recent miseries that have come upon them at the hands of bandits. But, the General continued, "we now have this sort of thing better in hand. We have sent armies through the whole width of the provinces from north to south to comb out the country districts and while there are still bandit armies hiding in the mountains who may make short raids from time to time, we know where they are and we have reserve forces in the rear at strategic points to see that they do not ravage the country in the same manner that they have been doing for the past few weeks. For some time we have been handicapped by pressure on the flanks from these 'behind the line' allies of the Nationalists.

But when General Fang, with the fourth army, took Ichow on the 9th the whole of Eastern Shantung was practically cleared of these irregulars and the 13th Army occupied Shanhsien bringing the right flank up to the centre, and we are now about ready to launch our planned offensive for the recovery of all the territory north of the Yangtze River.

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Succeeding days, however, brought reports of disaster to outlying districts and to small shipping craft. These details have been collated and are presented in due order, so that the *WEEKLY* gives a full account of the happenings in the whole of the area affected by the gale.

Every former resident of Hong Kong, and all residents on holiday, will be keenly interested to learn how the Colony fared during the trying ordeal. The *WEEKLY* should be sent to them. It gives a more comprehensive account of the results of the typhoon than any letter could possibly give.

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CHIANG KAI SHEK'S RETURN.

REQUEST FROM CANTON LEADERS.

SUPPORT FOR COALITION GOVERNMENT.

"RED" INVADERS ENLISTING BRIGANDS.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

The problem of co-operation between Nanking and Hankow is still exercising the minds of influential leaders in Canton. A series of conferences have been held and the consensus of opinion is that the Hankow Government ought immediately to cease to function. A circular telegram has been issued declaring that Canton desires the abolition of the Hankow Government and pledging its support of an amalgamated Hankow-Nanking Government when it is constituted.

That the communists still exercise some degree of influence in Canton is evident from a recent manifesto issued in the name of "The Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang for declaring up the counter-revolutionaries in Kwangtung and Kwangsi." This manifest denounces the Hankow Government for expelling the Reds and says it has committed a similar crime to that of Chiang Kai Shek. Dr. Sun Yat Sen's policy, it asserts, was to work in alliance with Russia.

Many Kuomintang leaders including Li Tsai Hsin, Yeung Shu Chung and others have jointly sent a telegram to Chiang Kai Shek requesting him to return to office. The telegram points out that Marshal Chiang has done well in saving the Kuomintang from the tyranny of Bolshevik agitators and that his resignation will mean the failure of the Kuomintang when on the point of success.

THE THREAT FROM THE NORTH.

The "anti-Red" General Chien Tai Chuan who has brought a portion of Northern Kwangtung is ruling it with the heavy hand. He is said to be in close touch with the Reds in Southern Kwangtung, but he is busy trying to enlist the support of any warring faction that will join him against General Li Tsai Hsin and the Cantonese troops.

The bomb outrages ascribed to "Red" agitators have occurred in Swatow. The news from that town is that the communists in Southern Kwangtung are sending a large number of agitators and spies to Eastern Kwangtung, especially Hoiyuen, Hailung and Chao-An. They are making a great attempt to secure the support of the peasant corps and the local troops of bandits, and also to rouse the countryside generally against the present administration.

General Li Tsai Hsin did not return to Canton on Wednesday as had been reported. He has telegraphed the Government to the effect that he has left Wuchow and he was expected at Canton yesterday.

The Military Department has issued an order granting an amnesty to all political exiles banished between August 20th, 1925, and March 20th, 1926. These men were sent away for their hostility to the extremist government in power at that time.

General Ho Chie Wu who has been in command of about 3,000 men in the east of Kwangtung has telegraphed his resignation to the Nanking Government and it has been accepted. Probably he will be given a command elsewhere in Kwangtung. He is a keen supporter of Chiang Kai Shek as is his successor Wong Chun, who has been in command of the 1st Division of the Kuomintang 1st Army Corps.

THE RUN ON THE BANK.

The Central Bank of China, in Canton, is going through another "run" began on Wednesday evening. It issued a notice at noon that day that those wishing to withdraw money would not be allowed to take more than \$100, and in case of businesses the company's shop would be required. As soon as the news spread the whole of the city's business would lose its morale. Everyone refused to accept the Bank's notes and their value sank with extraordinary rapidity until some were actually sold at five per cent. of their face value. An outcome of the crisis is that the Financial Department of the Canton Government has decided to publish a monthly report on the Bank's position, and the exact amount of notes that have been issued. It is hoped that this means to restore popular confidence in the institution.

DOCTORS' FIGHT FOR A LIFE.

COOLIE'S DEATH UNDER ANÆSTHETIC.

A RISK HAD TO BE TAKEN.

CURIOUS IDENTITY MISTAKE.

While undergoing an operation for gall bladder troubles, a Chinese died of heart failure. Every effort was made to save him, but without success. The deceased was buried under a wrong name, and without having his identity established. The mistake occurred through a misunderstanding on the part of the ward-master at the Government Civil Hospital.

Yesterday at the Central Magistracy, Mr. R. E. Lindsell sat as Coroner with a jury to enquire into the circumstances which led to the death of this man, Lam Tuk, a grass cutter.

A fellow grass cutter who was employed with the deceased at Belcher's Fort on August 17th, said that the deceased complained of acute pain in the abdomen. An ambulance was immediately summoned to take the man to the Government Civil Hospital. He went with the deceased, and at the Hospital he was asked his own name and address, which he gave. No one had asked him the name and address of the deceased. This was the last he saw of the dead man.

Dr. S. W. Phoon, M.B., B.S., attached to the staff of the Hong Kong University, said that he had qualified five years ago and had been on the staff of Guy's Hospital London. During the last five years he had performed many internal operations, at the Government Civil Hospital. He is Senior Assistant to Dr. K. H. Digby, Chief Surgeon of the Hong Kong University.

Immediate Operation Needed. Witness said that he was summoned by Dr. Yoh, house surgeon at the G.C.H., to a patient. On arrival there at 9 p.m., he saw a Chinese male named Chun Hing, whose age was given as 40, but from his look, witness said that he was inclined to think the man was about 50. He complained of acute pain in the abdomen. Witness diagnosed the cause as gall bladder trouble, which necessitated an immediate operation.

He called in Dr. Baw, Assistant Surgeon at the G.C.H., to administer the anaesthetic and this was given in accordance with the common practice known as the "open method." The first anaesthetic was a mixture of chloroform and ether and then pure ether was used.

On opening the abdomen, witness found the gall bladder distended and he at once suspected a stone in one of the pipes. He removed about 30 ounces of decomposed bile, whereas in an ordinary person he would expect to have found about 2 ounces. As he was sewing up, the patient collapsed.

The Coroner: Is it not the business of the surgeon to see whether or no the patient is fit for the operation?—Yes, it is a part of the surgeon's duty.

Witness then went on to say that before the operation he decided that the patient was fit to undergo it. Furthermore it was clear to him that the man would die during the night if an operation was not performed. After the patient had collapsed he kept on sewing up the opening, and the other doctors attended to the patient's heart.

The Coroner: Would you say that every known method of keeping the heart going was adopted?—Yes, various injections were given and finally a direct cardiac massage. All efforts proved unavailing and in about half an hour of the collapse the man died.

Dr. Phoon also said that his operation lasted less than an hour.

ANÆSTHETIST'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. T. Z. Baw, M.B., B.S., who administered the anaesthetic, said that he graduated in May, 1926, and that in the past year he had administered no less than 500 anaesthetics. He thoroughly examined the deceased prior to giving him the anaesthetic, and had found that his heart was weak.

Witness said that in ordinary circumstances, he would not have administered anaesthetic to the man, but as the case was urgent he had to take a risk. The risk of the patient's heart collapsing was not so great as the risk of allowing him to go without an operation. He took the risk in the hope that the man's life would be saved.

(Continued on next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

WRECKED GARAGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—It has come to our knowledge that statements are being made to the effect that the Kowloon premises of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Taxicab Co., Ltd., which collapsed during last Saturday's typhoon, were constructed by, or under the supervision, of the Hong Kong Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd.

As such statements are likely to be detrimental to this Company I am instructed to state publicly that we had no connection whatever with the design or construction of the premises in question.

The facts of the case are, I believe, that the premises were built by a firm of contractors which had a brief existence in 1924 under the name of the "South China Construction Company."

In view of our persistent efforts to maintain a high standard of materials and workmanship it is extremely annoying to learn that such imputations are being made, and I trust you will give publicity to this disclaimer.—Yours faithfully,

S. COURTNEY COOK,

Secretary,

For and on behalf of the Hong Kong Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd.

Dr. Baw, first administered one part of chloroform and two parts of ether. This was followed up with pure ether. After the operation had lasted 45 minutes, the patient collapsed, but up till then, the patient's pulse was satisfactory.

The man finally died of heart failure through shock which was caused by (a) acute pain before the operation (b) the operation itself and (c) the anaesthetic.

Dr. Mustafa Bin Osmond, Assistant Pathologist and Bacteriologist of the Hong Kong University, said that he performed the post mortem examination on August 18th. The deceased's heart was weak and one of the blood vessels supplying the heart had been punctured. This, witness said, was probably or apparently caused by the hypodermic needle. The right side of the heart was also dilated. The liver was rotting, but the other organs were reasonably healthy for a man of that age. He agreed with the cause of death as stated by Dr. Baw.

In reply to the jury, Dr. Osmond said that cardiac massage in order to be effective had to puncture the blood vessel and then into the heart.

IDENTITY ERROR.

Dr. J. Valentine was then called by the Coroner to explain how the mistake in the deceased's name and age had occurred. He said that when a patient was brought into Hospital by a friend, it was not always necessary to keep a detailed register. It was the duty of the ward master to get the patient's name, address, and occupation. In this case, this had been done, but through a misunderstanding with the ward master was supplied with the friend's name instead of the patient's.

Dr. Valentine also agreed with the evidence of Doctors Phoon, Baw and Osmond. All three doctors were experienced and careful men. The time taken for the operation by Dr. Phoon was quite good. He would himself have taken the risk considering that the man was in agony and would have died without an operation.

MORE DETAILED REGISTER IN FUTURE.

Dr. Valentine agreed to keep a more detailed register in future and inform the police at the first instance in order to arrange for identification.

Addressing the jury the Coroner said that it would be impossible to establish the identity of the deceased, but there could be no doubt that the man who died was the man brought into the hospital suffering from acute abdominal pain. This the Coroner said, was borne out by the fellow grass cutter's evidence.

"From the evidence given by the doctors, you will no doubt be satisfied that the cause of death was as described by Dr. Baw, and you can only return a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence. These three doctors are careful and experienced and no possible reflection could be cast upon them. As regards the register and identification, I think it has been already covered by Dr. Valentine undertaking to attend to them in future cases."

The jury without retiring returned a verdict that death was caused as given out in the medical evidence.

The Coroner: Drs. Phoon, Baw and Osmond, you have done all you could, and there is no blame attaching to any of you gentlemen.

"CAPTAIN BLOOD" AT THE WORLD.

A TALE OF PIRATES, SET IN THE BIRBADOES.

WORLD THEATRE NEWLY DECORATED.

"Captain Blood" is shewing at the World to-day and to-morrow. It is an adaptation of one of Rafael Sabatini's most successful novels, and deals with the romantic life of an Irish doctor who escapes from the slavery of a deportee in the Barbadoes to become a pirate and finally, by a turn of fortune, to end up as Governor of Jamaica. Here is all the material for an excellent film; there is adventure fighting and romance; a beautiful lady and a seemingly hopeless love affair; gallantry and brutality; and above all a gorgeous and picturesque setting. The material has been used well and the result is a memorable film. It is all straightforward and somewhat bloodthirsty stuff with the loveliness kept well in the background, and no morbidity. In fact a most refreshing change from the pseudo-psychological analysis of so many modern films.

The fights above all are excellently staged, especially that in which Captain Blood's crew board the French flagship. We can probably trust the producer to have made it fairly authentic historically; at all events to the lay mind the effect is convincing; and these men do appear to be fighting desperately for life.

The hero is played by Warren Kerrigan. He is not perhaps quite the Peter Blood of Sabatini's novel but he is a gallant and interesting personality and plays his part well. He holds your attention and your sympathy all through the film, mainly because he poses neither as a hero nor as a "Valentine" lover. He is a fighting man, who yet does not disdain the courtly graces of his age and its gorgeous costumes.

Who is Jean Paige? She plays the heroine Ambella and her charming serious face and her hesitating poses seem so familiar that we believe she is Marion Nixon who has been changed to her stage name since "Captain Blood" was filmed. But whatever her name, she has a wistful charm which makes her very suitable for the part and her wonderful dresses suit her to perfection.

THE WORLD.

It is a pity that the World cinema is so little patronised by Europeans, for it most infrequently happens that the most interesting pictures are shown there. Within the last few months there have been the Nibelungen pictures, "The Fall of Troy," "The Three Kings," "The Chinese film," "The Three Kings," and an interesting German production "Wind Force 2." Each of these films had a great deal to recommend it and they were, above all, different from the ordinary run of productions and opened new vistas of thought. The World is not so comfortable a theatre as the Queen's, but it does not lay very far behind. It has just been newly decorated, a pleasant pale yellow, and is cool and well ventilated. The orchestra plays at the 3.15 and 9.20 performances at the alternative hours. M. Grovini has made such a great success of the Queen's orchestra, that we wish he would turn his attention to that of the smaller theatre, or spare it some of his musicians, for it must be admitted that the World takes a back seat in this respect.

"DANCE MADNESS."

Claire Windsor and Conrad Nagel are the leading players in "Dance Madness," the new picture which is at the Star Theatre as the feature attraction until to-morrow. They play the roles of a young couple who spend their honeymoon at the night clubs of New York, Cairo and Paris. Although very much in love with his wife, the husband cannot resist the lure of a new face, with the result that the mysterious masked dancer who is the sensation of all Paris. How the young wife cures her husband's failing makes extremely clever and witty story.

"SANDY."

A PLEASING PICTURE AT THE "QUEEN'S."

MADGE BELLAMY STARRED.

"Sandy" is the title of the feature attraction showing at the Queen's Theatre until to-morrow; it is also the name of the chief character in the picture, a part played to perfection with her usual success by Madge Bellamy.

When we have a Fox film offered it can usually be relied upon to provide an interesting and enjoyable screen play, and when Madge Bellamy is starred in the principal role there is no need to wonder whether the picture is going to be either interesting or entertaining, for she is always good and well worth seeing.

As "Sandy," Madge Bellamy is called upon to play a part calling for much emotional acting and constant movement. She plays it most

(Continued on next column.)

"OUR CABARET."

PRESENTS "THE DISORDERLY ROOM."

BRIEF SEASON OPENED AT THEATRE ROYAL.

Charles Chamier's "Our Cabaret" scored a distinct success last night at the Theatre Royal, when they presented the one-act comedy, "Disorderly Room."

Charles Mason and Billy Bray, who took the roles of Sergt-Major Pullthrough and Captain Merryweather, respectively, were the outstanding figures.

The programme included "something of everything and everything of the best" from the previous performances given at the Star Theatre, Kowloon.

Charles Mason was also to the forefront again with his comic songs, being encored time after time. "The Rich Man" being sung by this excellent comedian splendidly.

Rita and Delia Vivienne presented a graceful Eastern dance. Their lithe movements and the symmetry of their bodies were no doubt the envy of many good dancers.

"Our Cabaret" will give two more performances here, and each night an entirely different programme will be presented.

SARTORIAL COINCIDENCES.

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

Coincidences too remarkable to be true were claimed in a case which came before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning.

A coolie was charged with the larceny of a coat and a pair of trousers belonging to "workmen employed by the Sang Lee firm of contractors. The clothing was hung outside a matchbox at Morrison Hill to dry and the coolie was alleged to have wrapped it up in his own coat and gone off. When stopped by a Chinese detective, the coolie said that he was taking the clothes to be washed. The clothing was later identified by two workmen as belonging to the complainant.

The complainant identified the trousers as his and gave the name of the Chinese tailor from whom he bought them ready-made.

Not to be outdone, the defendant replied that he bought from the same tailor.

Commenting that it was rather remarkable that both men should deal with the tailor his Worship asked for evidence with regard to the coat. With regard to this the complainant said that there were five stitches missing on the right sleeve, and this was found to be the case.

Defendant replied to this that his coat also had a few stitches missing.

This was commented upon as being another extraordinary coincidence.

Defendant was found guilty, and was sent to prison for two weeks on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

TYPHOON DAMAGE AT TAI O.

Further reports from Tai O regarding typhoon damage show that practically every matchbox was blown down and several houses suffered extensively.

Sergeant Swan, of the Tai O Police Station assisted by the sons of the late Mr. Ng Ping Nam, carried out rescue work. Sergt. Swan was the only European member of the Force present, his colleague being at Hong Kong, and unable to return until Monday.

Part of the roof of the Police Station was blown away and a rowing boat used by the Police is still missing.

realistically, in her usual captivating style, portraying a girl who married by force of circumstances, but decides to live her own life. Fond of excitement, jazz and other things that make up the life of the modern girl, she thinks she can carry on without hurting anyone else, but when one of her lovers shoots himself, she begins to realise that she cannot live life as one might wish without involving others who are innocent.

The supporting cast is good. Bardson plays the part of a husband possessing a refined brutality, arrogance and bullying manner, and if the part is perhaps a little overdone, it is most realistic and one feels no sympathy for him when "Sandy" leaves him.

There is an interesting love story running apart from the central figure of the stormy petrel "Sandy," who, ever seeking happiness foolishly, miserably fails.

We can, however, recommend "Sandy" as a well produced, well acted, and extremely interesting and entertaining picture one with a lesson and moral in it—that should be seen.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE 40th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. (Top Floor), by kind permission, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), 26th AUGUST, 1927, at 5.30 p.m.

BUSINESS:—

Passing of Annual Report and Statement of Accounts.
Election of Officers, i.e., Secretary, Treasurer and Committee.
To consider any business in the interest of the Club.

H. M. McTAVISH,
Hon. Secretary.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION of the CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL will be held on MONDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER.

Classes are held at CHARTERED BANK BUILDING (First Floor) from 1.15 to 2.15 p.m., and each student has the services of a Personal Teacher in addition to Lessons in Class.
Those desiring to learn Colloquial CANTONESE are invited to communicate with the Undersigned.

M. F. KEY,
Secretary.
GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
25th August, 1927. [5280]

PUBLIC ACTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions to Sell by

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ON

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MOTOR CARS, MACHINERY, ETC. (the Property of The Hong Kong & Kowloon Taxicab Co., Ltd.) damaged by recent typhoon.

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LAMBERT BROTHERS,
Auctioneers. [5287]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

MONDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER, 1927,
COMMENCING AT 9.30 A.M.

AT

H.M. NAVAL YARD DEPOT,
KOWLOON.

OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES

Comprising:—
Table Linen, Implement, Serge, Flannel, Remnants, Blankets, Sundry Articles of Mess. and Table Gear, Electro Plated Ware, Seamen's Clothing, etc., etc.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed in Catalogue.

LAMBERT BROTHERS,
Auctioneers. [5285]

BY ORDER OF THE OWNER.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF THE UNDERTAKING OF

VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

Situate in the NEW TERRITORIES

in the Colony of Hong Kong.

NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOT

No. 59, on which is situated the

TAI WANG GLASS FACTORY.

This Lot is situate at KOWLOON

BAK.

A FISH POND situate at NEW

KOWLOON INLAND LOT No.

8 in the NEW TERRITORIES.

LOT No. 5908 and 5913 in

SURVEY DISTRICT 1 in the

NEW TERRITORIES (Agricultural

Lot).

To be sold

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

THURSDAY, THE 10th SEPTEMBER,

1927, AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

IN FOUR LOTS

BY

MESSRS. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers

AT THEIR

SALES ROOM,

No. 8, DUNDAS STREET, HONG KONG.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

MESSRS. HASTINGS, DENNIS

AND BOWLEY,

Vendor's Solicitors,

8, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,

OR TO

MESSRS. LAMBERT BROS.,

The Auctioneers,

No. 8, DUNDAS STREET,

Hong Kong, 19th Aug., 1927. [5233]

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

APPLICATIONS for Admission to the above League must reach the Undersigned on or before the 31st AUGUST accompanied by the Entrance Fee of TWENTY DOLLARS. No Club can be admitted to the League unless affiliated to the Hong Kong Football Association.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.
P.O. Box 233. [5207]

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATIONS for Affiliation to the above Association must reach the Undersigned by the 31st AUGUST accompanied by the Necessary Fee of TWO DOLLARS. Newly affiliating Clubs ONE DOLLAR Entrance Fee Extra.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.
P.O. Box 233. [5208]

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

REFEREES AFFILIATION.

APPLICATIONS from Qualified Referees for Affiliation to the above Association must reach the Undersigned by the 31st AUGUST accompanied by the Annual Subscription of ONE DOLLAR.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.
P.O. Box 233. [5208]

LODGE EASTERN SCOTIA.

MEMORIAL SERVICE for the Late Wm. Bao D. C. LOAN will be held at ZETLAND MASONIC HALL on SUNDAY, 28th AUGUST, at 10 A.M. All Master Masons of both Constitutions are invited to Attend. Morning Dress.

A. W. H.,
Secy. [5249]

NOTICE.

MONIES Up to \$100,000 are Available for Investment on 1st Class Mortgage Security subject to a Trustee Valuation.

Apply: MESSRS. DEACONS,
Princes Buildings. [5134]

SHARES IN CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LTD.

Will the Present HOLDER of the following Shares in the above Company which are registered in My Name please Communicate Without Delay to the Undersigned, c/o CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LTD., St. George's Building.

Certificate No.	Shares Nos.	No. of Shares
1014	219126/21925	500
1015	21925/220125	500
1016	220125/230625	500

KAM FAT LAY,
Hong Kong, 11th Aug., 1927. [5214]

HONG KONG & KOWLOON TAXICAB CO., LTD.

(In Liquidation).

FOR SALE

1 BUICK 7 SEATER SALOON, Excellent Condition.

1 BUICK 2 SEATER ROADSTER, New.

Quantity of Spare Parts for BUICK, OAKLAND, CADILLAC, CYCLOPS, G.M.O. & GARAGE TRUCKS.

Quantity of Office Furniture, comprising: Safes, Desks, Filing Cabinets, Typewriters, etc.

Further particulars given and Inspection arranged on application to Undersigned.

A. RITCHIE,
c/o Liquidator.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
3, Queen's Road Central. [5250]

TO LET

OFFICES

STEPHENS' BUILDING,

67/69, DES VŒUX ROAD.

CENTRAL,

AND

PRINCE'S BUILDING,

CHATER ROAD.

APPLY S. J. DAVID & CO.

PRINCE'S BUILDING,

CHATER ROAD. [52]

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 27, PEAK, LUGARD ROAD.

EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Living Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court and Garden—Apply: LINSTED & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDING. [4778]

TO LET.

FIVE ROOMED HOUSE, No. 49, in GRANVILLE ROAD, KOWLOON, with Finish and Sanitary Conveniences.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUROTOR.
Phone: No. 711, C. [5185]

THE SINGAPORE HARBOUR BOARD.

WANTED—EUROPEAN BERTHING ASSISTANT for Mooring and Unmooring Vessels. Applicants having Experience as Boatman or Quartermaster preferred. Apply to the BOARD'S WHARF MANAGER. [5248]

WANTED.—5/6 ROOMED HOUSE.

Lease: Mid-levels or near PEAK TRAM preferred.—Apply Box No. 5121, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5121]

HOSPITAL NURSE REQUIRED.

—Required 1st NOVEMBER, 1927. Fully Trained Nurse, British Qualifications including C.M.B. Certificate and C.S.M. M.G. Certificate. Salary: £100 Per Month with Board and Lodging. Apply with Copies of Recent Testimonials to the ACTING SECRETARY, BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TINSLEY. [5254]

ROOMS.—Hong Kong, Kowloon

single, double, Flats furnished or unfurnished. Flat for disposal with furniture. House \$20/30,000 wanted. Also 30,000 Sq. ft. land on Peak.

SMALL INVESTORS. Tel. C. 4630

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.

London Office: 31, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, August 26th, 1927

CREDULITY.

It is almost trite to observe that there is no limit to human credulity.

JOHANNA SOUTHCOOT's box was opened in London, and the result was laughter and ridicule, and the confusion of all those—and they are many—who believed that JOHANNA was a true prophetess. To most people, of course, she is merely a fanatic who flourished at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century and died in 1814. On her deathbed she bequeathed a box to her faithful followers with a strict injunction that it was to be opened in a time of dire national need, and then only after the Archbishop of Canterbury had summoned 24 bishops to be present at the ceremony. During the Great War there was a demand for the box to be opened; but the Archbishop wisely refused to move. Recently when the question was again raised he declared that if he were to summon 24 bishops as required he would be "acting in a way which I should regard as partly profane and partly fantastic."

Fortunately for the elucidation of truth and the discomfort of knaves and fools, the Bishop of Grantham was sportsman enough a few weeks ago to give the box a chance. It is true that he is a Suffragan Bishop, and he is only one whereas JOHANNA stipulated for 24, but he had a number of clergy to support him. It is also true that the present is not a time of national peril for Old England, but one must not be too exacting when it comes to a prophetess and a box of mystery. If a national emergency suddenly arose it is just as well to be prepared. And so the box

was opened, and it contained—a button, a penny, an antiquated pistol, a dice box, a child's night-cap, and a book entitled "Surprises of Love, or an Adventure in Greenwich Park."

This seems conclusive proof that JOHANNA SOUTHCOOT was, as has been repeatedly alleged, the victim of delusions. She was mentally afflicted. She suffered from what would be called in these days religious mania. It might be supposed that the examination of the box would have convinced everybody that as a prophetess she had been found out. But we learn that there are many in England who still believe in her. They are saying that the box that was opened in the presence of the Bishop of Grantham was the wrong box. There were nine boxes, it is said, so that we have not heard of the last of JOHANNA SOUTHCOOT. We are indeed no nearer the solution of her secret—there ever was one—and the recent investigation has achieved nothing but the reduction of the number of possible claimants who possess boxes, by one.

The persistence of credulity is often a pathetic but also often a marvellous spectacle. It has happened before now that the prophet who has foretold the end of the world on a certain date does not, when the day comes and goes without event, disappear amid the anger or derision of his dupes, as one might expect. If he does disappear he generally leaves behind, at any rate, some of his dupes, who proceed to explain the failure away. The classic example of this is the lady who bravely maintained that the world had actually come to an end on the appointed day just as had been predicted, but that no one had yet realised it.

INTIMATIONS.

WATSON'S PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS

Highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Guaranteed to contain the amount of Pure Carbolic acid specified.

5 per cent.

For Toilet Use

Price—\$1.25 per box 3 Cakes.

10 per cent.

For The Bath

\$1.75 per box of 3 Cakes.

20 per cent.

Medical Bath Soap

95 cts. per Cake.

You will enjoy a Most Refreshing and Luxurious Bath by using

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONG KONG DISPENSARY

Established 1841. [50]

Before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning a young Chinese was sentenced to six months' hard labour and 15 strokes of the birch for snatching a gold bangle from a baby, which was being carried on its mother's back, near Shamshui Market on Tuesday.

The next session of the Chinese Language School conducted under the auspices of the General Chamber of Commerce opens on Monday, September 5th. Classes for new and advanced students are held daily during the tiffin interval and in addition each student is allotted a personal teacher for conversational practice.

A Chinese woman living on the second floor of No. 39, Shanghai Street, Yaumatei, on Wednesday, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour from a Star ferry launch while in mid-stream. She was rescued by a seaman of the launch, and was removed to the Government Civil Hospital on arrival at Hong Kong.

A Chinese was on Wednesday taken to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received through falling down the stairs of No. 18, Stone Nullah Lane. The accident occurred while the police were carrying out an opium raid at house No. 21. Fearing that his house would subsequently be raided, the man was attempting to escape when he missed his footing on the dark stairs and tumbled down to the bottom.

The sequel to the assault on a conductor of a Kowloon motor bus in Sai Kung Road, Kowloon City, on Wednesday, took place yesterday morning at the Kowloon Magistracy, when before Mr. W. Schofield, a Chinese was charged with common assault. Inspector Phillips applied for a remand, and stated that the complainant had been removed to hospital suffering from several bruises inflicted by the five men who had a quarrel with him over their fares. The police had not received intimation from the hospital as to the nature of the conductor's injuries. His Worship adjourned the case.

A concert is to be held in St. Patrick's Catholic Club, Garden Road, at 8 p.m. next Monday.

The Wesleyan Church at Wanchai now has a periodical of its own, and the first number has appeared.

St. Peter's Young Men's Club are holding another wrist drive at the Cathedral Hall this evening, beginning at 8.30.

Three cases of enteric, British, Portuguese and Chinese respectively, and one Chinese case of diphtheria were reported yesterday.

Silver ornaments and money valued at \$74 were stolen from Headquarters House on Wednesday, according to a report made to the police.

Revenue Officer E. Wardley has reported that on Wednesday afternoon, in Connaught Road Central, while he was riding his motor-cycle, No. 516, he struck a boy, aged five, who was later taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

As the result of a fall while attempting to alight from a tram-car in motion on the Shaikwan Road on Wednesday, a Chinese woman injured the back of her head, and was removed to the Government Civil Hospital in an unconscious condition.

Motor cars and machinery belonging to the Hong Kong and Kowloon Taxicab Company, Ltd., which were damaged in the recent typhoon, are to be sold by public auction tomorrow at 11 a.m., at the Company's garage, Salisbury Road, Kowloon, by Messrs. Lammet Brothers.

Members are reminded that the annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Football Club, at which officers will be elected, and arrangements for the approaching soccer season discussed, will be held to-day at 5.30 p.m., at the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

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THE DRYING ROOM.

[By BELLA SIDNEY WOOLF (MRS. W. T. SOUTHERN).]

We were discussing Hong Kong on the deck of the P. & O. boat that was taking us towards the Island and my fellow-passenger said:—

REPORTED SUCCESS OF NORTHERN ARMY IN KIANGSU.

SHANSI'S GOVERNOR NO LONGER HOSTILE TO NORTH.

STOPS AGGRESSIVE ACTION ON SHANSI-CHIHLI FRONTIER.

CHIANG KAI SHEK COMMUNICATES WITH HANKOW KUOMINTANG.

KULING CONFERENCE DECIDES TO TRANSFER KUOMINTANG CAPITAL.

From Fengta, near the lively little port of Ningpo in the province of Chekiang, Chiang Kai Shek, freed from military manoeuvres, seems intent upon manoeuvres of another kind. He has, vermacular newspapers report, telegraphed to the Hankow Government explaining why his retirement into private life had become necessary, and offering the Kuomintang his moral support.

Meanwhile the victorious Northerners are not only strengthening their position on the Yangtze, but have performed a notable achievement in Kiangsu in capturing Nanchowin, which is within striking distance of Woosung Fort. Also they have compelled the ultra-prudent "Model" Governor of Shansi to adopt tactics of a less aggressive character on the Shansi-Chihli frontier.

The Kuling Conference has definitely decided that the Kuomintang (or "Nationalist") capital shall be transferred to Nanking, presumably from Hankow. As Northern troops are believed to be in the vicinity of Chinkiang on the one side of Nanking and endeavouring to effect a foothold higher up-river on the same south bank, one would imagine that even the jubilant "Moderates" would have been much more inclined to seek a safer refuge than Nanking in which to resume their "moderate" tactics.

WHAT CHIANG OFFERS THE NORTHERN SUCCESSES IN KUOMINTANG.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, August 25th. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek telegraphed to the Hankow Government from Fengta to the effect that in view of his incompetence in undertaking the task of directing the work of national revolution, he could not help but to retire to private life. But he was still willing to offer his moral support to the Kuomintang and the Northern Expedition.

Hankow troops, under Ho Chien and Liu Hing, are advancing towards Anking, capital of Anhui, for the purpose of attacking the Northerners in that direction. It is reported that the Northerners are threatening Anking.

NOTORIOUS "RED" BACK TO THE FOLD.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, August 25th. Mr. George Hu Chien, who disappeared from Hankow political circles for a comparatively long period, is reported to be returning to Hankow soon from Chengchow, Honan. The Hankow Government has ordered a special train for him.

The Diplomatic Corps held a conference on the 24th inst. to discuss the problem of the Customs surtax and duties which the Chinese governments intend to impose. It was unanimously decided to offer opposition whether the Peking or Nanking Governments take the initiative.

According to a report from the Naval Authority at Woosung, a number of Northern cruisers are still appearing near Woosung Harbour.

NORTHERNERS TO ATTACK FENG'S TROOPS.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, August 25th. The Ankuochun authorities have instructed General Chu Yu Pok and Chang Tsung Chang immediately to lead their forces to attack Feng Yu Hsiang's troops along the Lunghai Railway, while General Chang Chu Sheng will advance from the Kin-Han Railway towards Northern Honan.

Mr. Koo Ying Fun, Minister of Finance of the Nanking Government and concurrently the Chief of the Financial Department of the Canton Government, has telegraphed to Nanking resigning both posts. The Nanking Government, however, is retaining him for Canton.

WHAT KULING CONFERENCE IS DOING.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, August 25th. The Kuling Conference has progressed a stage and a decision has been reached to transfer the capital of the Nationalist Government to Nanking.

Tan Yan Kai and Sun Fo left Kiangsu on the 23rd inst. and arrived at Nanking the next afternoon. General Ho Ying Chien received them personally and the same night a conference was held to discuss important problems.

It is reported that Wang Ching Wei, together with the other members of the Central Executive Committee, are expected at Nanking to-day (25th). General Tang Seng Chi and Chang Fat Kei will perhaps accompany them to Nanking.

VIOLENT EARTH-QUAKE IN JAPAN.

10 PERSONS KILLED; 100 INJURED; 200 HOUSES DESTROYED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Tokyo, August 25th. The Nichi Nichi publishes special reports of a violent earthquake at 2 o'clock this morning in the neighbourhood of Tainan, resulting in 10 persons being killed, over 100 injured and about 200 houses destroyed.

PRESS EXPERTS IN CONFERENCE.

STATEMENT BY LORD BURNHAM.

ECONOMIC FACTORS DISCUSSED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Geneva, August 24th. A very important conference of Press experts from all over the world, under the auspices of the League of Nations, has opened in the Reformation Hall, where the Assembly of the League meets every year.

Lord Burnham (proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, London), presiding, said that the functions of the newspapers, affecting the conditions of the supply and demand for commodities, were of such increasing importance, that the Economic Conference of the League must devote more attention to them if it wanted to increase commercial intercourse and break down the barriers of national exclusiveness.

The conference will deal with Press rates by cable and wireless, telegraphic codes, the protection of news, and professional facilities for journalists.

Lord Burnham said that he was convinced the League, in summoning the conference, did not wish to enrol journalists in its service. There was no question at any time of organising propaganda for the League, but while the object of the meeting was to formulate definite technical proposals by authorised results and reactions leading to a better understanding and more equitable conceptions of international policies.

"We are definitely entering a period of co-operation with the League for the common use of the counsel of conciliation, on an assured basis of self-reliance and self-respect."

The conference passed a resolution in favour of priority of Press telegrams and urgent Press messages at double rates, compared with ordinary Press telegrams.

A Chinese delegate spoke in favour of cheaper rates between China and Europe, and the abolition of the censorship in time of peace.

The Japanese advocated urgent Press rates and deferred cheap telegrams.

YEN SHIH SHAN NOW IN LINE.

OBEDIENT RESPONSE TO GENERALISSIMO'S ULTIMATUM.

Peking, August 18th. I understand, writes a North China Daily News correspondent, that Yen Shih Shan has withdrawn his forces from Shihchiachang and from the whole of the Peking-Hankow Railway zone in Shansi. This action is the answer to Chang Tso Lin's ultimatum of last week calling on him to declare his allegiance.

The Generalissimo has had to acquiesce in Marshal Sun Chuan Fang's movement down the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, but he still retains his suspicion that Feng Yu Hsiang may make some overt move against the positions of the Northerners.

He has agreed with Marshal Chang Tsung Chang that the Mukden army north of the Yellow River should be employed along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway to offset Feng's threat to Shantung's flank. This army was immobilized last month above Shihchiachang by Yen Shih Shan's flirtation with Chiang Kai Shek and the consequent concentration of troops on the Shansi border.

Hostility is read into all these manoeuvres. Chang Tso Lin had first to force Yen Shih Shan back to his capital before he could consider any response to Chang Tsung Chang's request that he should introduce a little liveliness on the Kin-Han Line concurrent with that on the Tientsin-Pukow Line.

Some observers seem to think that the re-opening of the Fengtien path down the Kin-Han railway might have the effect of persuading Feng Yu Hsiang that Hankow is less dangerous and a far more attractive objective than Hanchowfu.

TRAIN DISASTER IN ENGLAND.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SMASH.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, August 24th. It is reported that 10 people were killed and 20 injured in the derailment of a Southern Railway train proceeding from London to Deal, near Sevenoaks.

The engine and all except three carriages of the Southern Railway train turned turtle, and the rails were torn up and twisted. A pillman swung round right across the track and was completely smashed.

The latest reports give 11 killed and 30 injured.

Eye-Witness Story. A passenger aboard the train said that the first intimation of anything being wrong was a sudden rocking while the train was going at high speed. There was a sudden grinding, tearing noise, as though the train had jumped the rails. The train wobbled, when there was a terrible deafening crash.

All the passengers were thrown from their seats, and there followed piercing shrieks from frightened women and children. Several doctors were aboard the train, and gave first aid, while nurses, ambulances and police seemed to spring from nowhere.

Saws, hammers and crowbars were used to extricate the victims. A young woman's legs had to be amputated before she could be extricated. Another was so mutilated that pieces of her body were picked up and placed in a sack.

Four of the injured, including a child, died subsequently, bringing up the death toll to 15 with about 30 seriously injured.

THE PREMIER'S RETURN TO LONDON.

TELLS PRESS REPRESENTATIVES OF HIS EXPERIENCES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Rugby, August 24th. Premier and Mrs. Baldwin arrived at Southampton this afternoon in the liner Empress of Scotland from their Canadian tour. Both spoke very highly of the way in which they had been received in Canada.

Addressing Press representatives, the Premier said: "I have had a very strenuous time, but it has been a wonderful experience and I have enjoyed every minute of it. It is just thirty-two days since we sailed from Southampton. In that time we have travelled by steamer, train and motor-car nearly 11,000 miles—an average of 340 miles a day. During the 19 days that we were actually in Canada, we visited all her nine provinces and you must remember that one Canadian province may be three times the size of the whole of British Isles in those 19 days. I made 26 public speeches. In some ways my visit was exceptional. It was a very great privilege to travel with the Prince of Wales and Prince George, than whom I could wish no better travelling companions. Then, it was the first time the Premier of Great Britain had visited one of the Dominions during his term of office."

Agricultural and Mineral. Speaking of the agricultural and mineral possibilities of Canada, the Premier said they were, humanly speaking, unlimited. Yet in spite of some thickly populated areas and great manufacturing cities, such as Montreal and Toronto, there are over the whole Dominion only three people to the square mile. "Then you will begin to see why Canada's problem is so different from our own. I did not hear of any serious problem in the relations between capital and labour over there. Canada has plenty of elbow-room for both. She needs both men and money. We have got to find the means of bringing the willing hands and open spaces together."

The Premier added: "If I may mention one or two striking characteristics of the Canadian people they are these: the open-hearted welcome they give the visitor from the Old Country and their keenness to hear of and to hear sympathetically about our problems and the way we are fighting through them, and their vigorous optimism about their own country and their confidence in the future and stability of Great Britain and the British Empire."

[N.B.—Fars incomplete owing to poor reception due to bad atmospheric conditions.]

SACCO-VANZETTI RIOTING.

MOB AND POLICE COLLIDE AT HAMBURG.

PARIS "REDS" AGAIN TROUBLESOME.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Paris, August 24th. The Sacco-Vanzetti riots were renewed on a smaller scale, but shots were fired and the crowd dispersed. Mounted Republican Guards are now patrolling the streets.

Demonstration at Brussels. Brussels, August 24th. Two thousand Sacco-Vanzetti rioters were proceeding towards the centre of the town when they were dispersed by gendarmes with drawn swords.

Cafe windows were broken, and a police officer fired a blank shot. There were seven arrests.

Unknown Warrior's Tomb. Paris, August 24th. The Association of American Volunteers in the French Army placed wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior, which was spat upon by a number of Communists in yesterday's disturbances over the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. Numerous Parisians were present, and vociferously cheered the Volunteers.

Hamburg Mob Gets Out Of Hand. Berlin, August 24th. The demonstrations were quiet here, but there were serious collisions with the police at Hamburg yesterday night. The mob attacked the police with stones and bottles, and erected barricades on the tram-lines. A policeman off duty was dragged from a tram-car and maltreated. He attempted to escape and collapsed. The mob fell on him with daggers and clubs and killed him.

The police rushed up and were repulsed with a hail of stones. They replied with revolvers. Order was restored early in the morning after hard fighting. Many were wounded on both sides, and there were numerous arrests.

"COMBINED BATTLE" ON SALISBURY PLAIN.

MECHANISED WARFARE DEMONSTRATED.

15,000 TROOPS PARTICIPATE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, August 24th. Tanks, infantry, aeroplanes, and cavalry took part in a combined battle on Salisbury Plain to-day, the first occasion on which the new mechanised forces were engaged in organised fighting.

The scheme included an attack on Salisbury Hill. The battle was a thrilling spectacle. The pandemonium of noise was covered by a dense smoke screen. Tanks rushed downhill with their guns in action, and swept towards the objective. An enemy machine-gun nest was quickly destroyed, enabling the infantry to advance.

A smoke-tank created a huge white blanket, effectively hiding the advance of land-battle ships from the anti-tank guns. The attack, however, was strongly opposed. Heavy rain did not diminish the enthusiasm of the 15,000 troops participating.

BRITISH FLYING RECORD.

OVER 180 M.P.H. ON A BRITISH PLANE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, August 24th. Captain Broad, flying a Tiger Moth plane, nominally of 33 horse-power, established a new world record for single-seater light aeroplanes, by reaching 200.10 kilometres an hour over a course of 100 kilometres from Hendon.

This, if internationally recognised, will be the only flying record held in Britain.

U.S. NAVY TO BE INCREASED.

A 100 PER CENT. PLAN.

(REUTERS AMERICAN SERVICE.)

Vallejo, California, Aug. 24th. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Wilbur, at a conference on Mare Island, said he expected to ask the next session of Congress for a 100 per cent increase in the shipbuilding programme.

MEXICAN BANDIT OUTRAGE.

TRAIN ATTACKED.

(REUTERS AMERICAN SERVICE.)

Washington, August 24th. The State Department is informed that 16 persons were either killed or wounded in a train which was attacked by several hundred bandits near Acaponeta, in the state of Nayarit, in Mexico.

About forty shots were fired, and an American woman was seriously wounded.

JAPANESE NAVAL DISASTER.

TWO COLLISIONS DURING MANOEUVRES IN INKY DARKNESS WITH LIGHTS OUT.

MANY OFFICERS AND RATINGS MISSING.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Tokyo, August 25th. Two collisions, both between a cruiser and destroyer, occurred during the manoeuvres last night, off Maizuru.

The destroyer Warabi sank and 12 officers and 117 ratings are missing. It seems that the cruiser Jindru collided with the Warabi in the dark, the destroyer sinking fifteen minutes later with the loss of 12 officers and 90 ratings.

There are only 22 survivors of the whole ship's company. The bows of the Jindru are badly damaged, necessitating the battle cruiser Kongo towing her to port.

The Second Collision. About the same time the cruiser Yaka collided with the destroyer Ashi, cutting in to her afterpart and resulting in a further loss of 27 ratings.

Subsequently, the Yaka, which was not seriously damaged, proceeded under her own steam to port for temporary repairs, but the Ashi had to be towed by the cruiser Abukuma.

Navy Spokesman's Account of the Disaster. Tokyo, August 25th. The Navy spokesman, describing the disaster stated that the combined Fleet, having completed the main manoeuvres off Bungo Straits, was returning to the base at Maizuru, practicing measures for protection against night attack by destroyers. The night was moonless and warships with all lights extinguished, were proceeding at full speed ahead through inky blackness when a destroyer flotilla launched an attack on the Warabi and Ashi, apparently attempting to cut in across the bows of the on-coming cruisers, which were unable to change their course in time to avoid collision.

The Missing. Search for the missing continues, but little hope is held out for their recovery.

Prince Hirooyoshi Fushima was aboard the Yaka, but was unhurt.

OSAKA-SHANGHAI BY AIR. A TRIAL TRIP.

REGULAR MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Osaka, August 25th. A Dornier-Wal aeroplane hopped off at 8 o'clock for Shanghai, on a trial trip for the purpose of opening a regular aerial mail and passenger service between Shanghai and Osaka.

The weather is ideal, and the machine is expected to arrive at Shanghai within 10 hours. "Hopping on" to Shanghai this morning.

Nagasaki, August 25th. The Dornier Wal alighted at Fukuoka and hops off for Shanghai to-morrow morning.

THE SOVIET AND CHALIAPIN.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Moscow, August 24th. It is officially announced that the famous opera basso Chaliapin has been deprived of his title of "National Artist of the Republic."

MORE SOVIET EXECUTIONS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Moscow, August 24th. Madame Klepikoff has been executed by the Central Executive Committee, who have suspended the execution of Generals Annenkoff and Denstov.

[A Moscow message on July 12th stated: A court martial at Cronstadt has sentenced to death Madame Klepikoff, the widow of the commander of the Russian Baltic fleet, who was shot on a charge of having engaged in "espionage for England." Madame Klepikoff was charged with "complicity, and assisting in military espionage."] THE BRITISH AIR FORCES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, August 24th. No date has been fixed for the withdrawal of the British Air Forces from China. It is hoped that they will be withdrawn as soon as possible, but the final decision will be left to the authorities on the spot.

THE \$40,000,000 LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

New York, August 24th. The \$40,000,000 Loan, negotiated between Messrs. Morgan and the Australian Government has been over-subscribed.

THE EX-SOVIET VESSEL "INKERMAN."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Moscow, August 24th. Odessa District Court has placed an embargo upon the ex-Soviet steamer Inkerman.

ROMAN ALPHABET FOR JAPAN.

NECESSARY FOR EDUCATION AND COMMERCE.

Necessity is forcing Japan to adopt the Latin alphabet in place of the present Chinese characters, according to Professor Tanakadate, Professor of Languages at the Imperial University of Tokyo, and a member of the League's Intellectual Co-operation Committee.

Besides uniting culturally the East and the West, the Latinization of the Japanese language is imperative commercially and educationally, said Mr. Tanakadate. "The Japanese written language is anyhow foreign," he states, "having been adapted from the Chinese ideography."

In order to accommodate phonetics 50 characters were invented by the Japanese and added to Chinese simplified characters. It takes a student six years to learn to read and write. Consequently education is one-sixth as complete as under the European school system.

The Europeanization of Japanese is not new, Mr. Tanakadate asserted. "Portuguese Jesuits three centuries ago brought type-printed Bibles in Japanese with Portuguese alphabet," he said. "Examples are to be found at the British Museum to-day." A century later Dutch missionaries brought a German script, which was adapted into Japanese. The last stage was Pears's commercial conquest of Japan, when the English alphabet was introduced.

"The problem now is to devise a system of orthography which will harmonize Roman characters with Japanese grammar. The modern Japanese is convinced that the reforms are inevitable. I believe myself it will come within a generation."—London Morning Post.

THE WAVE OF CRIME IN SINGAPORE.

PERCENTAGE OF MURDERS MORE THAN IN CHICAGO.

Local journalists, says the Malay Mail, are sometimes accused of exaggerating the seriousness of the wave of crime in Singapore. The reply to any such charge is surely furnished by the recent report that during the quarter ended June 30th Coroners' Courts in Singapore returned verdicts of culpable homicide amounting to murder in no fewer than 22 cases, and of death from injuries received in assaults in four cases.

During the whole of last year there were only 17 murders in London. Singapore has an estimated population of 497,377. London's is 4,478,168.

On this basis one's chance of being murdered in London is 1 in 5,851, whereas in Singapore it is 1 in 439,774 or, put a little differently, life is 78 times as dangerous in Singapore as it is in London!

On the basis of the 22 murders known to have been committed in Singapore during the past quarter, the city may lay claim to 17.7 cases of homicide per hundred thousand per annum, whereas Chicago, America's "sink of iniquity," has only 16.7 per 100,000. Both towns, however, appear to be quiet spots compared with Jacksonville, Florida, which has 75.9, and eleven other American cities with over 25.

BEAUTIFUL "UNDIES"

ALL THE NEW SEASON'S
"CELANESE" UNDERWEAR
IS HERE—SOME WONDERFUL
SHADES AND LOVELY MODELS.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S LADIES' SALON.



SHINGLING WAVING MANICURING

The promptest and most
courteous service in Town.

CAMPBELL MOORE.

18, Queen's Road Central (1st floor)
OPPOSITE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.
[120]

After a warm and tiring day—there is
nothing so refreshing as
OUR TOILET EAU DE COLOGNE.
Very Special Offer \$1.25 per large bottle.

Look in at

THE QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
(Next to Whiteaway, Laidlaw),

22, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

Tel. No. C. 492.

[A.P.B.]

LUXURY WITH ECONOMY.

For Summer and early Autumn wear
the new stock of luxurious goods
from Indian, China and Japan at

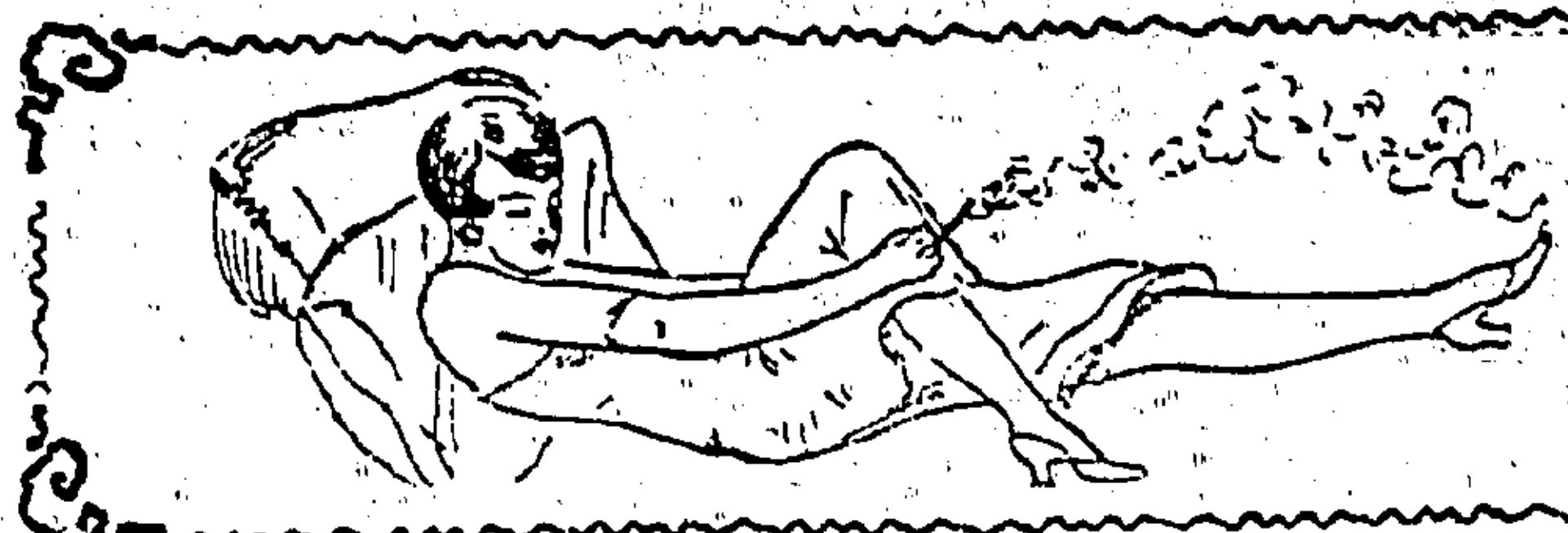
POHOOMULL BROTHERS

are unrivalled in the Colony.

Spun Crepe, plain and bordered, and
Flowered Georgette are two lines
meriting special attention this week.

**DO YOUR SHOPPING AT
POHOOMULLS.**

[A.P.B.]



"I WROTE A LETTER TO MY LOVE."

Letter writing is sometimes an art, more often an unpleasant duty! Men, who, of course, are much more sensible than women, find a letter equally interesting or uninteresting to write whatever type of stationery they may use, and with very few exceptions it's a dull type. But for women there are decided consolations to be found in attractive implements. A new desk, a new pen, or better still new stationery will encourage us to write a hundred and one letters, that we have been putting off or that it would be kind to write. I have often wondered who are the designers of the charming modern letter paper, and if they are not subsidised by the Post Office, they certainly should be.

It is one of the marks of the age, of its frivolity and extravagance, or if its civilisation, that these minor accessories of life should be so beautifully designed. Of course, if you buy your paper in a lovely box, you either get fewer sheets or cheaper paper than if you spend the same money on stationery enclosed in plain white cardboard, but you get your money's worth in pleasure. Or look at it in this way. You want to give a present which shall not be very expensive and yet be acceptable to the recipient.



Pretty nursery frocks which can be made up of remnants of voile or gingham.

In the sturdy days of commonsense, and of the man-made world before women took a hand in business, you were offered a choice of useless ornaments, which were received with a sigh and dusted with—dis-taste. To-day you can give a box of frivolous stationery, or one of the hundreds of other trifles both useful and pretty which are being produced in ever greater numbers. I was arrested at the stationery counter in Lane, Crawford's, by a gay show of boxes. "Isn't this like a breath of England?" asked the assistant, and showed me a large box covered with primroses. The flowers were beautifully painted, faithful in colour and drawing, and I got a momentary illusion of being in some sweet smelling copse, with the ground damp beneath my feet and the flowers bathed in dew. A box which can give you that is a worth while gift in August in Hong Kong. Then there is another similar compendium covered with wild roses and fitted with both pink and white paper and envelopes. I saw a cretonne covered box which would hold collars or handkerchiefs when the tinted paper was all used, and a simple gold box fitted with envelopes and single sheets of a very lovely violet colour.

These are just a few among many but I must mention also the sets for small people which are as dainty as those for their mothers. There is a tiny hat box, on which violets bloom, tied up with ribbon and holding small sheets and envelopes of the same colour. The "Ten Little Nigger Boys" and their banjoes figure on another which holds white stationery and only costs 75 cents. This is luxury paper in luxury boxes but the prices are by no means high, the most expensive box which holds 50 envelopes and sheets only costs \$4.

SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY.

Shoes and stockings have gained in importance since the advent of short skirts. But stockings offer less scope for the designer than shoes on account of the almost universal preference for nude shades. Shoes to-day are accessories of the dress and its success or failure depends to a great extent on correct footwear.

Shoe styles have not been so varied or so graceful for a long time, and the choice is so wide that every woman can wear the type of footwear which suits her without fearing to be unfashionable. The newest shoes, as exemplified by Lane, Crawford's last shipment, include court, strap and sandal shapes. Heels are low, medium or high, with the two last invariably of the Spanish type which is not only smarter but more comfortable than the curved Louis heel. There are short vamped shoes with rounded toes, and long narrow pointed ones. Footwear shows perhaps even more clearly than do dresses or hats the meaning of the modern fashions; that within certain limits each woman can adapt the mode to suit her own personality.

That this latitude in fashion is responsible for the great increase in well dressed women is obvious, but the new latitude as regards shoes means even more. For there are many women who cannot attain the carriage to wear very high, or alternatively, low heels, and many more who have borne great discomfort rather than go unfashionably shod. They need do so no longer, there is a shoe for every foot, designed on lines which makes it the correct accompaniment of the newest styles.

Evening shoes are less gorgeous than last year but far smarter in consequence and easier to wear. Three models are in black satin one piped round the opening with gold kid, the second with the top edge of the vamp outlined with tiny rhinestones, and the third very lightly embroidered in gold thread with a gold kid ankle strap. There is no confusion of material, the black satin is trimmed, just as a chic frock is trimmed, with an idea of enhancing its own beauty. It is the same with the brocade or tinsel shoes. There is very seldom any further embellishment than a fancy strap, and the gold and silver kid shoes are quite simply and severely cut. Shoes for day wear are a trifle more smartly cut and elaborated than last season's, but as with evening shoes materials are combined more skilfully. Thus we have grey kid bound with grey lizard and brown calf with brown lizard. Those shoes which are made of more decorative leathers as crocodile or lizard, or are in fancy shades are generally quite innocent of further adornment.

The new shoes are all that can be desired in cut, style and comfort, and I hope it will be a long time before there will be any radical change.

SILK COATS.

Powell's have some very smart evening coats in black silk trimmed with fur which are equally appropriate for old or young. Black satin cut on tailored lines has collar and cuffs of soft long haired fur in honey colour, and corded silk is trimmed with grey fur. Several smart evening dresses have arrived too, one in sunset pink georgette has graceful angel wing drapery at the back. An almond green georgette dress which tends towards the lines of a robe de style has a band of satin ribbon, on the full skirt and another which passes in a diagonal line round the bodice and is fastened in a knot well below the left shoulder.

COOLER DAYS.

Cooler days are ahead and the wise mother is considering woolies for her babies. I wonder what we did before the days of knitted suits, they are so much better adapted to children's needs than any other winter garments. The small person clad in coat leggings and cap, of brushed wool is protected against the chilliest winds, and yet lightly and comfortably clad. There is nothing to hamper free movement or to get in the way.

Mothers have not been neglected either for the shipment received this week by Powell's includes jumper suits in wool and stockinette, sleeveless cardigans and the ever useful housecoats. But to return to the baby things, they are quite the most charming I have seen and are made by the English house of Morley, which is an excellent recommendation. For the "littlest one" I saw a white suit of brushed wool edged with a piping of pale blue. The trousers had sock feet and the little cap a small pom pom over each ear. To keep the hands warm are long mittens which can be fastened at the elbow. The larger



A hat of raspberry-red crimoline with a wide band and underbrim of the same shade of felt has a felt rose in several shades of red poised on the edge of the brim. Raspberry and parchment shade printed chiffon is used for the accompanying frock.

sizes have, of course, gutter leggings and most of the sets include mittens. All the colourings are pretty among them a pale pink trimmed with blue and white check on cap and collar was particularly appealing I thought. There is a smart little blue coat with scarf collar and a pale almond green one which would suit a child with a good colour. Small fluffy cardigans with two pockets would make the small person feel very important, and for little boys there are jersey suits in plain knitting with polo collars and a knitted woollen tie with stripes of a contrasting colour.

The latest woollen suits for grown ups are three piece sets of skirt, jumper and sleeveless cardigan, which offer a chance to get several frocks out of one. I saw one in tomato red with a diamond shaped check in grey silk on skirt, cardigan, and the jumper collar. A beige stockinette suit has a checked shirt and a very smartly cut jumper with the checked material inset to give a gilet effect. All the new knitted skirts are made on a deep hip band of satcen which gives a slender and comfortable set.

The WOMAN'S PAGE

BY THE WAY.

Pamela's Sale.

The sale at Pamela's is being continued this week when a number of model hats in felt and straw will be offered from \$3. The entire stock of shoes has been reduced to \$9.50 and includes all sizes and shoes for day and evening wear, many of them from famous Paris houses. There are several wonderful cloaks for a little over \$30 and any number of muslin and silk frocks at \$12.50. Among other amazing bargains are 44 French silk stockings which are usually sold at \$12.50 a pair and are now at half price.

A Few More Bargains.

Next week is dollar week, the culmination of the sale at Whiteaway, Laidlaw's, when any number of different articles will be offered for one dollar. Wandering round the other day I found that all bathing gowns have been reduced to quarter price and are being rapidly sold. There are some smart little hats to be picked up for two or three dollars some of which have only just arrived from Home. Among these are several close fitting shapes in cloth felt made with interwoven checks in various chic effects. I liked particularly one in grey in which large checks of scarlet were introduced on the crown. Striped blazer flannel has been reduced to \$2.50 a yard. Upholsters a large crate of English glass was being unpacked. I saw cut glass vases, dessert and salad bowls and many other things being taken from the straw. These too are to be included in the sale at remarkably low prices. The designs on all are simple and pleasing. I was glad to see that the vases had wide bottoms, pointed vases are pretty but generally unsatisfactory as they hold insufficient water and are very hard to keep clean. If you have any household glass to replace you can't do better than go to Whiteaway, Laidlaw's.

Shawls.

Early this week the Pioneer Silk Store got in, eighty new shawls. Two days later there were three left, but by now some more should have arrived. There is, of course, a regular demand for Cantonese shawls but these are something different. Instead of being embroidered all over, they have one large well designed flower in one corner with sometimes a further couple of small sprays a little nearer the centre line. The embroidery is similar to that of the better grade Cantonese work but not so definitely oriental in appearance, and the shawls are very handsome. Of the three I saw one was white with the large peony in tones of orange and yellow; another all honey coloured with a more conventional flower and the third black embroidered in violet. All have deep loosely knotted fringes and are of a convenient size.

I saw too several new silks in the same shop, crêpe de chine is embroidered with an all over pattern in rather acute angles, worked in silks a shade or so lighter than the ground. There is an embroidered georgette in a somewhat similar design, and some wonderful shot taffetas in over a hundred colours.

STOCKINGS AND SILKS.—Pohoomull's have now got some hole proof chiffon silk stockings in all shades, in addition to the Al quality Kayser and Wonderhose which they always stock. Among other delightful silks I noticed that they have new patterns in spun silk bordered dress lengths. One in tawny brown with narrow black stripes, and another white with brown and green checked border, were a refreshing change from the more usual array of colours in the border. There was a plaid pattern too, which I thought very smart, red and black lines being combined all over a white ground.

The latest flowered georgettes give rather the same effect as etched glass, the pattern appears to be frosted on to the dainty fabric.

(Continued on page 9.)

The Sale of the Season.

To buy Autumn clothes in the Summer
is an economy that no woman
should overlook.

PAMELA

is holding a clearance sale of Hats,
Dresses and Shoes and invites
particular attention to the
Hats suitable for
Autumn.

22, Queen's Road Central.

[A.P.B.]

SUMMER FROCKS

From \$15.00.



York Building,
Chater Road.
Telephone C. 4864.

THE PIONEER SILK STORE.
Always up-to-date goods for up-to-date people.

WOMAN'S PAGE

(CONT'D.)

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME.

I suppose that every nation thinks all other people are barbarians in their ideals of home and home life, and many are apt to say that others "have no home life." We English are the worst offenders in this respect and the most home-proud nation in the world. An Englishman's home is his castle, but if your castle does not conform to recognised standards public authority intervenes, and no where are the sturdy beggars, gipsies and other homeless folk so despised and regulated.

The Peak or Kowloon?

One of our most firmly established rules is that the "castle" must look as attractive and imposing as possible from the outside. The poorest cottages have a gay show of flowers either in a strip of garden or blocking the tiny window. If you are not blessed with this world's goods you must at all costs disguise the poverty of your home from the outside world. And we come to Hong Kong prepared to establish an English home in a foreign land. The Peak is crowned with castles which from the mid levels look not unlike the strongholds erected by the haughty barons of the middle ages, and the whole district is set with but slightly orientalist versions of English homes. But if you cannot afford the Peak, or for some reason must live either in the valley or on the mainland, you will be lucky to find a house or flat which does not shock your British prejudices. Nathan Road, wide and perfectly straight, might be one of the finest in the world; but half the flats are tenanted or turned into Chinese tenements, because their approach is by way of an ill-lit staircase designed, one would suppose, for the passage of a slender Chinese maiden. Tiny kitchens miserably inadequate servants' quarters further depress any "house-proud" woman.

Makeshift Homes.

The result of this is that those who have come here filled with the Empire-building spirit, and anxious to establish a home, soon come to consider themselves as exiles, suffering from a sense of loss. There is no incentive to make a beautiful home even in a land which produces lovely furniture, carpets and porcelain. There are many beautiful homes in the Colony it is true, but there are, on the other hand, far too large a proportion of dwelling places to the decoration of which it is obvious that little care has been given. Too large a proportion for the good of the Colony, for where your home is there do your interests lie.

Art in the Home.

The price of land and the sins of the building contractors are to blame, for the materials and the spirit required to make a home are here, and the former are by no means beyond the financial reach of most residents in the Colony. Luxury objects which have a purely decorative value, porcelain vases and lacquer, for example, are considerably cheaper here than at home, and it is often these luxuries which endear your rooms to you and in a sense spell home. That is one of the curious things about real art, it becomes more than a valued possession, almost a part of oneself. A picture or a well designed vase, for example, on which your eyes are accustomed to rest with pleasure, makes your room different from any other room in the world; when you cannot see it you do not feel at home.

Old Chinese Carpets.

In Komor's showroom the other day I was looking at some carpets. The tones and the perfect proportioning of ornament made them a delight to look at, and gave to them that quality of usefulness which is the hall mark of real art. The average modern carpet European or oriental is often beautiful but it takes its humble place as a floor covering, and, provided its colouring is in harmony with the general scheme, no more is required of it and it remains almost unnoticed. These old Chinese carpets had the instance of the master piece, your eyes would return again and again to rest thankfully on them. Woven of camel's hair dyed with vegetable colours they are almost as thick and as delicately toned after a century of use as when they were first designed.

Some Cabinets.

Several new cabinets have found a place in the sanctuary since I last visited it. There is a coromandel style cabinet with a red and green flower border incised in the black lacquer, with carved figure panels, and a very simply designed cabinet of red lacquer of the most wonderful depth of colour. Near them stands a blackwood marriage chest which is one of the most perfect of its kind. It is almost without ornament relying upon its proportions and the low bas-reliefs carved on each panel. These conventionalised designs are so exquisitely carved and balanced that the chest stands supreme among the lavishly decorated pieces that surround it.

CRICKET.

THE COMING SEASON.

(CONTINUED.)

The H.K.C.C. Pavilion.

The building of a second storey to the pavilion is a great step in the right direction, both figuratively and literally. "Per ardua ad astra," and the old roof by the way never did leak. Under the old arrangement, accommodation was cramped even at the most ordinary times, and it was only possible to accommodate two visiting teams at one time by the courtesy of all members not playing in the matches. Even so they had not proper room as judged by the palatial standard of the Shanghai Club House. This year the Contractor hopes to have the second storey finished in time for the Interport week and we hope he will break the China record and do it! But I am afraid the typhoon of Saturday last must have set him back. I have been told that most of the temporary roof imitated the majority of the European male population on that date and sought to get into the Hong Kong Club for shelter. Fortunately, it failed to effect an entrance.

The New Ball.

I have been told that the Club's order for balls for this season was "of the regulation pattern." This I take to be the new "small" ball. The Civil Service Cricket Club definitely have purchased this type and I was able to compare the new and the old pattern the other day. The weight, of course, is exactly the same. The difference in size is visible though not particularly noticeable, unless you are looking for it. But it is most apparent when one handles it. It seems probable that the man who is going to profit most is the man who really spins the ball when he delivers it. Otherwise I am not sure what will happen. Of course, there is not quite so much to hit! But this helps the batsman when he nibbles at the off-ball, and the theory that there will be fewer catches at the wicket or first slip is quite tenable. Again, there is less chance of that ball which just brushes the sticks coming off—along with one bail. I incline to think that barring the question of spin-bowling the change will possibly worry the really good bats, but will help the unorthodox, fluky or bad bat. I expect to get a few runs this year myself and to raise my average at least to 5.50. Perhaps later on some of my readers would favour me with their ideas on the subject.

Grounds.

The question of grounds is a big one this year, with all the new military teams to enter for. At first sight the Civil Service ground would appear to be ruined owing to the large slice the P.W.D. have nibbled off on the nullah side for reconstruction. It sounds rather cannibalistic, does it not? However, it may be said, I think that every effort is being made to obtain an equal area, though the wicket will have to be shifted over a bit and the pitches may not be quite so good. It has always been a matter of wonder to me that they have had the pitches they have produced in the past under the prevailing conditions.

Everyone sympathizes with the position in which the Kowloon Cricket Club finds itself. Its tenure, in the strict letter of the law, has always been precarious, but this applies to very many other grounds. As however, the whole question is under discussion I don't think that it can profitably be discussed here. Suffice it to say that the Club serves a wide public need. Of its hospitality I need hardly speak. No doubt, like myself, many of my readers have experienced it, often and have come away simply full of it. The members of the Club, however, can rest assured that the sympathy of all the cricketers in the Colony is with them, and I venture to suggest that a good motto would be "Don't worry; it may not happen." (I forget if this is a quotation from the book of Job or from the *Sporting Times*.) The H.K.C.C. ground seems in excellent order. In view of the enormous amount of work it gets, it is one of the most remarkable grounds I have ever struck—or been struck on.

It will be interesting to see how the Club do at the recent pitch plays. Last year a good many people advanced the theory that even then it was one of the best wickets in the Colony.

New Grounds.

It is difficult to see where any new grounds are coming from unless we develop Jarvis's Look-out or the Lantau Plateau. But until we have our own aeroplanes I suppose that accessibility would be rather to seek. It is perhaps unknown to most people that there once really was an idea of making

GOLF.

AMERICAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MINNEAPOLIS, August 25th.

In the National Amateur Golf Championship, Bobby Jones defeated McCarthy 2 up. Legg eliminated the champion, Von Elm, in the second round 1 up.

LATER.

Under perfect conditions, Elm turned 2 and 6 on the veteran Legg, who won the next four, all "birdies." Elm eagled and won the fourteenth, the remainder being halved.

In the second round Jones beat Homans 3 and 2; Evans beat Moser (of Wiltshire) 3 and 1; and Oumet beat Marston (Pine Valley) 3 and 2.

BOWLS INTERPORT.

THE TRIAL TEAMS SELECTED.

The Interport Selection Committee of the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association have chosen the following players for the first of three trial matches (two of two rinks and one of one):—

Laing (Taikoo) 1, Brown (Kowloon Dock) 2, Morrison (Taikoo) 3, and Pendered (Civil Service) skip. Atkinson (Kowloon Dock) 1, Bass (Craigengower) 2, Cullen (Kowloon Dock) 3, and Wallace (Taikoo) skip. Omar (Craigengower) 1, Reid (Police) 2, Gray (Kowloon Dock) 3, and W. Macfarlane (Kowloon Bowling Green) skip. Oswald (Civil Service) 1, McLeod (Taikoo) 2, Holland (Kowloon Dock) 3, and Lapsley (Kowloon Dock) skip. The Selection Committee comprises Messrs. W. Russell, G. Morrison, R. Lapsley, A. O. Brown, and T. J. Tsuchi.

FOOTBALL.

KUALA LUMPUR, August 18th.

The Selangor Football Association has rejected the Singapore offer of \$1,000 to transfer the Malaya Cup final to the Singapore Stadium.

The *Malay Mail* points out the decision as to the venue of the final rests with the Malaya Cup Committee and the matter cannot be subject to arrangements between associations.

a cricket ground in the area between High West and the Peak at the end of Harlech Road, where the old "Shropshire" trenches used to be. That idea has gone (high) west anyway, though the next generation may play there. I rather think the swerve bowlers would do well on such a ground.

League Lingers.

The decision of the League Meeting to hold the League this year is, to many, as unexpected as it is unwelcome. It seems to show an extraordinary parochial attitude. We have this year many new teams in the Colony, and have no grounds. Surely the local clubs should have spent this special season playing service teams? One agrees with the Chairman that it would be regrettable to let the League die out. But that begs the question childishly. If the League is such a weak body that suspension for one year will kill it, then surely it is better dead. But it isn't! It was suspended for several years during the war and bobbed up again most cheerfully afterwards.

Again the Chairman is reported to have said "that it created a tremendous amount of keeness which would not otherwise be the case." I am afraid this is true, though it is unfortunate to have to admit it requires the excitement of a League to keep up interest in cricket. But there may be a reason for this. The lack of keeness is probably very largely due to the fact that there are usually only a few teams here and people get rather tired of and used to playing the same faces so often and grow apathetic. I think that cricket got into that state in the nineties, and the undoubted boom early in the new century was certainly caused not so much by the League, qua League, as by the appearance of the several new teams which made the League possible. It might, therefore, be argued, on this hypothesis, that as there are this year a good many new teams whom we have never met before, there will be plenty of keeness without the artificial stimulus of a League.

I see the I.R.C. have got two teams in the Senior Division. It has always been a ghastly failure when the Hong Kong Club has tried this. I presume that the I.R.C. will settle two rosters of players and not produce two elevens out of about 18 individuals.

R. ABBIE.

LIFE IN VIENNA TO-DAY.

THE CITY OF LAUGHTER AND TEARS, MUSIC AND ROMANCE.

[BY ELIZABETH CRAIG.]

Moonlight and Strauss: *trigane* music that goes to your head like the native wine: alluring women: fascinating men: and the Danube, rippling blue in the day time, silver-woven by night. To me that is Vienna. A place of magic, of spirit. A place to live and love in. Many a moon has waxed and waned since Emperor Francis Joseph set the tune to which Vienna passed her days. The old Emperor who, from one window in the Hofburg, used to watch the Austrians changing guard, before crossing to one alongside to see the changing of the Hungarian Guard, is dead. His successor, Emperor Charles VII. is also dead. Of a broken heart, so the Viennese say. The proud Austrian-Hungarian Empire is no more.

Exultant Women.

But Vienna is still at heart Vienna. A little faded perhaps, like a famous beauty past her prime, but still a city of laughter, music, and romance. A city that gives you back your heart strings. Some people say, "See Paris and die," but I say, "See Vienna and die." Yes, even though the magnificence that was here in Imperial days is dimmed. For where else can you find a place so given over to the worship of romance! Where else do women queue it so exultantly!

It is true one can no longer greet an emperor leading a religious procession through the streets, and that there is now no emperor to wash the feet of twelve old men on Maundy Thursday, nor empress to perform the same service for a dozen old women, but life still goes on in Vienna pretty much as it did when Francis Joseph slept on a simple field bed, draped with a crimson cover, and later, when Charles VII. slumbered on a brown-painted iron bed to match. For contrary to popular idea, Francis Joseph, as well as his successor, possessed the simplest tastes and lived very quietly, blossoming out only on State occasions, and when Court etiquette demanded.

Fada of the Habsburgs.

Here no gargantuan feasting, such as is common in Berlin, takes up the lunch and dinner hours. As a Hungarian put it the other night, while we dined and wined artistically in a young pine wood, with a crack Viennese band throbbing out "When Love Dies" a little away: "The Berliners *fressen*" (meaning "devour," and said only of animals), "the Viennese *essen*" (eat).

The Berliners believe in making the most of to-day, ignoring tomorrow. The Viennese, again, suck all the sweetness they can out of the moment, while bearing in mind that there may still be a tomorrow to enjoy.

Now spend with me a day in Vienna, though the hours will be much too short for all we shall want to do. After sight-seeing we can lunch two flights below the Hofburg, in the old palace cellar which was once the pride of the Habsburgs. There, while the ancient clock from the palace plays the same hunting song it used to play when it called Franz Joseph and his guests to the hunt, you may sample one of the famous wines of Bordeaux, beloved of Francis Joseph, or drink a glass of Hungarian wine, or of brown beer, the favourite tipple of the abstemious Emperor Charles.

Café Life.

No matter how we pass the afternoon hours, we must visit before dinner one of the famous cafes where the Viennese meet to read the latest news or reviews, and to discuss, while drinking Café Melange, which is simply coffee with whipped cream, and eating the most luscious of cakes, the latest political and theatrical gossip, or maybe the latest scandal. For the Viennese coffee house has all the facilities of a club lounge, where ordinary club life is lived, and where business deals are made, just as there are over a London club table. There are cafes patronised largely by men of one interest, for example, where the automobile men gather; others where the leather merchants discuss the leather market or where the taxi-men lounge in their upper hour, and so on. In the winter, when Vienna during the week-end gives herself over

to an orgy of winter sports, café life is spent inside the buildings. Just now, friends mostly meet at little tables grouped in front of the cafes, not blessed with gardens for the purpose, but unlike in both Berlin and Paris, they are partially screened from the curious gaze of the public by a latticework of greenery, or a row of boxwood trees. The Viennese like to dawdle over their coffee, in privacy.

Later in the evening, you can dine or sup in town, then wander. If you will, round to a cosy haunt in Singerstrasse, where gipsy bands wile away the midnight hours. There, over a glass of old Tokay, "the wine of kings and King of Wine," you can listen to the gipsies playing their wistful Hungarian melodies and feel like stamping and "hoohing" as if taking part in a Highland reel, when with a flurry of cymbal and a concerted rush of violins, they plunge into the abandon of a *cordas*.

Racing the Moon.

Or you can motor with me out to secluded Grinzing, sacred to the memory of Beethoven. I had my first glimpse of this favourite evening resort as I drove through its picturesque byways on my road to the mountains in the care of The Perfect Guide. But only a flash, and then we were racing the full moon up the Street of Heaven, past vine-clad slopes, past white-faced houses peeping curiously over their creeper-draped walls, past mysterious woodlands, till at Cobenzl we slowed down for a moment to see Vienna and the lights along the Danube glittering below. Then dinner on the terrace in front of the white castle, with honey-suckle and mock orange blossom dragging the heady air, and the moon spilling its radiance over all.

Back at Grinzing, we glided past wine houses and gardens until we came to Doebbling, when we drew up in front of Rockenbauer, where a bunch of greenery hanging from a pole at the entrance proclaimed that a wine celebration, called a *Heuriger* was in full swing. Every year, during the summer months, and at the beginning of autumn, when fresh wine is ready, a *Heuriger* takes place in the vine gardens of Grinzing, Nuendorf, and Sivering, and other outskirts of Vienna. When the nights are fine, the people sit in the gardens, lit by Chinese lanterns and drink the wine of the village and sing folk songs. When it is too cold, rich and poor, village folk and town folk, sit on rude, wooden benches at deal tables, where they spread out the supper they have brought with them, and eat it to the accompaniment of new wine.

Love and Wine.

It was chilly for Vienna, the night I was taken to the Rockenbauer, so the *Heuriger* was held indoors. Picture a long arched hall painted along the walls with pictures of Vienna, hung with trophies of the chase, and lined down each side with deal tables and chairs, divided into pews with green wooden railings. From a low platform in the centre of one side came music of guitar, lute, violin, and piano. Of love the musicians played and sang, of love and wine, and wine and love, while the guests chatted merrily or joined in the folk songs as they felt inclined.

Suddenly, in response to a sign from my host, the music makers left their platform and came to the end of our pew, where grouped about in graceful fashion, and still standing, they gazed into our eyes and played to us alone, while waiters and waitresses in picturesque peasant dress threaded in and out among the tables. Back on their stance, with a megaphone attached to the violin, the violinist signed out Braga's "Serenade," then "Kiss me, Kiss me," sung out the piano, while everybody hummed and some demonstrated the theme. But not till an old folk song on wine and love rose and fell on the air, and a Titianhaired Viennese girl, between kissing her escort, throbbed out the words, did I feel deep down that "Wien und Wein" (Vienna and Wine) were for ever allied, come war, come peace, come wealth, come poverty.

KILLING TIGER WITH BUCKSHOT.

EXCITING KAMPAR INCIDENT.

A Kampar correspondent writes to our *Ipoh* contemporary: "On Saturday when a small party of four started from Kampar in the evening to hunt wild bear in the forest at the 7th mile, Kampar-Degong road, none of them ever expected that they were going to run the risk of facing a tiger in the open and come out unscathed and triumphant. Leaving the high road at about 8 p.m., they were going through a small clearing in the jungle near a Malay kampung

close to the Kroh Forest Reserve when, scarcely 15 yards away, appeared a tiger. The party had three double-barrel guns between them, loaded with buck-shot.

A report, and the man-eater sank down without so much as a groan, to rise no more! Fired at close range, the shot had entered the neck on the left side, passed through the heart, and came right up to, but not through, the right flank, killing the tiger instantaneously.

A big crowd gathered at the police station. The animal proved to be a female, a magnificent specimen, measuring 7 feet 6 inches to tip of tail. Towkay Chan Gin Chuan, a miner and planter, of Kampar was responsible for the only shot fired."



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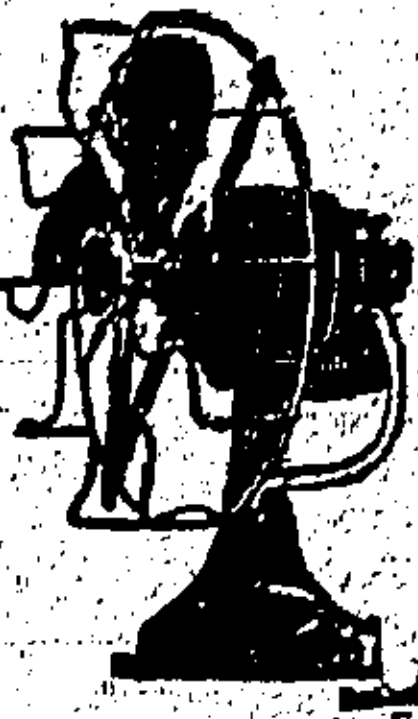


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"MORE INTEREST IN THE SOCIETY NEEDED."

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIACAO PORTUGUESA DE SOCORROS MUTUOS.

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW OF LAST YEAR'S ACTIVITIES.

APPEAL FOR MORE MEMBERS AND GREATER ENTHUSIASM.

The 12th annual general meeting of the Associação Portuguesa de Socorros Mutuos, which has a local membership of 296, was held at the Club Lusitano last evening, Mr. C. A. da Rosa (President) who was in the chair was supported by members of the Committee and other officers. The annual report of the Committee, reviewing last year's activities, was published in the *Daily Press* last Friday.

There was a very meagre attendance of members, and strong comment was made on their apparent apathy it being suggested that many more should join this big Portuguese benevolent society. With a view to arousing more interest and obtaining recruits it was recommended that the Committee should do all it could to bring the claims of the Society to the notice of other Portuguese Associations and Clubs in the Colony and to the Portuguese community generally. It was pointed out that the subscriptions were low, and benefits to those in distress commendably high. It was the duty of all Portuguese to support the Society, which although strong to-day could not afford to allow a dwindling in membership.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Reviewing the work of the Society, last year, the CHAIRMAN said: The year finished with a membership of 296 representing an increase of 20 members compared with the previous year. The membership is small—lamentably small when viewed in the light of possible membership. The apathetic attitude of our co-nationals, is emphasised on analysing the roll which contains the names of 83 persons resident in Macau and Canton, leaving the membership in Hong Kong at 203. We appreciate greatly the interest shown in our institution by Macao and Canton, but we think most decidedly our compatriots in Hong Kong are lacking in that sympathy which not only our objects, but our past record deserve.

Gentlemen, this Committee and those that have gone before have had much "heart searching" in the endeavour to trace the root cause of this indifference, and in our search I and some of our colleagues, have not hesitated to blame ourselves for the absence of propaganda, to broaden the membership, whilst the reason may be found in the want of propaganda, we think the Society should be well known to every one even in this age of advertisement. Twelve years of good work should have brought with it a measure of recognition more commensurate with the ungrudging labour—I might even say affectionate labour—given to the cause of the Society.

My colleagues, therefore, desire me to bring before you their idea of sympathetic interest in the Society which consist not only in joining as members, but should extend to efforts in enrolling new members, at least to the extent of one member for every existing member. We hope for this gesture of appreciation and co-operation from all the members this year.

We have lost by death during the year two members in the persons of the late Manuel Pedro dos Remedios and Elias Maria Xavier—the former served on the Committee on more than one occasion, and to his relatives as to those of the late Mr. Xavier we extend our sympathy. I would ask you as a mark of sympathy to their memory to stand for a moment.

We have added to our roll during the year under review the names of two illustrious persons—Bishop Nunes and Bishop Valtorta to both of whom we extend a hearty welcome.

Not An Association For Profit.

Gentlemen, we now turn to the accounts on which the Committee can congratulate the members on the excellent state of the Society's finances. The Society is not an association for profit, its objects do not include gain, but funds are necessary to enable it to carry on its work with freedom, and I am happy to state that the funds we have got together have not been at the sacrifice of any of its objects.

Our assets are valued at over \$50,000 and our income for the year from all sources shown at \$8,613.57. We have since our inception collected over \$96,000 of which we have paid in subsidies about \$30,000 leaving a capital fund of \$66,000.03. The expenses of the year amounting to an average of \$600 to \$700 per annum. Financially, we are sound, and your Committee, with pardonable pride, regard the Society, although not supported as it ought have been or should be, as the most successful Portuguese organisation of an associative character in the Far East.

Exclusive of interest earned by the respective Funds, the general income for the year was \$3,561.63 from which the expenses amounting to \$700.55 must be deducted leaving

the surplus for the year at \$4,861.08 which we have transferred to the various funds in the proportion called for by the regulations.

Subsidies paid during the year amounted to \$6,064.66 of which the sum of \$2,450 was from the Benevolent Fund. We take pleasure in stating that with the exception of one instance, all our Funds finished the year with an improved balance, despite the calls made thereon. The exception referred to is the University Fund on which the receipts were about \$1,000 against payments of \$1,800, a balance against us of \$800 which represents the encroachment or past accumulations for the splendid work of preparing some of our youth for better things in earning a livelihood.

The bulk of our Funds are well invested in mortgages, and in our Fixed Deposits of over \$11,000 we have the necessary Call money to meet any emergency that might arise.

We have encouraged the learning of Portuguese in all our power by providing books, prizes in the shape of scholarships, and also in subsidising St. Joseph's College and Italian Convent. We have in addition recently subsidised to a moderate extent the Portuguese classes taught at the new school in Homuntin conducted by the Sisters of Our Lady of Angels. I might say, the classes in Portuguese under the direction of Messrs. Januario d'Almeida, and Julio Goncalves, as also those of Miss Goncalves, have been well reported upon by the Consul for Portugal to whom we have given the task of supervision by the Government of Macao. We are deeply indebted to that Government for the continuation of the subsidy out of which the Salaries of the teachers were met.

The Fundo Lutuosa which is as you know managed by our Society gained 45 new members and lost 4 members by death during the period under review. The Committee hope the membership will be increased.

Gentlemen, there are due to many the grateful thanks of the Society as you will see from the report, but I wish to bring before you two names for particular mention, Mr. Osmund and Mr. D'Almeida both of whom have given us gratuitous services by assisting the little Convent at Homuntin in conducting classes in Portuguese.

There is yet another name I mention with pleasure. I refer to Mr. Max Remedios who from the time the Society started until last year acted as our Treasurer. His duties were undertaken as a labour of love, and perhaps I need say nothing more but refer to our accumulated Funds of over \$99,000, to testify to his watchful care of our finances. I would invite you to record your appreciation by placing him again in the Committee this afternoon.

The nature of our Society prevents a forecast of income and expenditure. But we can nevertheless, settle a programme. To my mind the attention of the incoming Committee should be engaged on—

- (a) An extensive propaganda for a large increase in membership.
- (b) A scheme for the insurance of all insurable members for a moderate amount.
- (c) The establishment in Kowloon of a store on a co-operative principle.
- (d) Alteration of our rules to meet present day conditions.

Gentlemen, I beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts, and when this has been seconded, I would invite from you questions.

The report and accounts were duly seconded, and adopted.

(Continued on next column.)

ANGRY WEDDING SCENE.

PLATES HURLED AT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

"OUT YOU GO!" SAYS BRIDE'S MOTHER.

MONTREAL.—After the wedding of the son of Mr. J. Stillman, the New York banker, and a former milkmaid, the daughter of an immigrant from the Orkneys, Mrs. Stillman, the bridegroom's mother, whose nerves had suffered somewhat from the strain of the preparations, ordered the film operators out of the grounds of her estate.

"When some persisted in working their cameras she bombarded them with dishes, scoring several hits. The operators pressed forward to get a 'close-up' of the bride cutting the cake, when the elder Mrs. Stillman rushed towards them shouting, 'Out you go! This is for friends, not photographers.'"

A Resounding Slap.

The camera men kept on turning. The guests looked on in amazement as the angry woman landed a resounding slap on the ear of one photographer. Catching sight of three other camera men behind a long table laden with punch-bowls and rows of glasses, Mrs. Stillman picked up a plate and hurled it at them. The plate landed on the table, smashing dozens of glasses.

Snatching more plates in both hands Mrs. Stillman kept up the bombardment, breaking windows and hitting Mr. Bert Mason, one of the photographers on the head and another on the back.

Several Good Pictures.

The operators fled, but several secured good pictures. Mr. James Stillman smiled merrily. The guests crowded round Mrs. Stillman and congratulated her on her marksmanship. "It was necessary," she panted, looking ruefully at the wreckage of china and glassware. Then proudly she invited her guests in French to "Come and have some food."

The alfresco fete continued far into the night, when it was broken up by a thunderstorm.

Too Much Apathy.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida made a very strong appeal on behalf of the Society. After commenting that he was largely instrumental in starting this now famous Association, Mr. d'Almeida expressed surprise that there were only 11 members present, in addition to ten members of the Committee. It was a sorrowful fact indeed, and he felt that the interest of the Portuguese community was not centred in the Association as it should be, considering the great help it had afforded to distressed members of their community. For the subscription of \$150 they were entitled to numerous benefits. There was too much apathy, and he felt that the new Committee should do their best to foster more interest among the community generally.

Mr. d'Almeida went on to urge that propaganda work be carried out among the Portuguese community, on behalf of the Society. They had been asked as members each year to bring one friend who would become a member of the Society, but notwithstanding this nothing appeared to have been done. Membership had dwindled, and although the Society was strong to-day, it was not so strong as it might have been. There were certain Portuguese institutions in the Colony which had a great many members who could join this Society, but for some reason or other they had shown no desire to do so. He would suggest to the Committee that strong representation be made to the Portuguese institutions in the Colony, and that that pressure be brought to bring in new members. It was not a large amount to pay for membership, and the benefits accumulating to the community in general were worth it. It did not entail any sacrifice to become a member.

In conclusion, Mr. d'Almeida returned thanks to the Committee for the worthy manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the Society, and for the affectionate interest they had shown in their work. The Chairman suitably replied. Two members, speaking in Portuguese, and one at considerable length put forward many suggestions for the Committee's consideration.

Replying the CHAIRMAN said that the Committee would consider them all, and some of the recommendations were very good, and he was sure would be acted upon. With regard to Mr. d'Almeida's suggestion, the President thought propaganda work would be carried out as recommended.

The PRESIDENT went on to reply to other suggestions and criticism made, and the election of the Committee, then took place.

The Committee.

The old Committee were all re-elected, and are as under:—C. A. da Rosa (President), J. R. Alves, J. A. d'Almeida (Secretary), A. F. Osmund, F. H. Barnes, C. M. C. V. Ribeiro, D. P. J. Lopes, M. A. Simoes, P. M. N. da Silva, F. E. A. Remedios (Treasurer). Mr. E. de Rosa was appointed as Auditor.

DOG-RACING RICHES.

£18,750 A WEEK AT WHITE CITY.

£2,238 CAPITAL.

Greyhound racing is one of the most paying entertainments introduced into England for many years.

The facts, disclosed by investigations made by a *Daily Mail* representative, are that a company—The Greyhound Racing Association, Limited—with a nominal capital of £5,000 in 100,000 1s. shares, of which, according to the Somerset House files, 44,735 had been issued for £2,238 5s., has been able to equip at a cost of anything between £30,000 and £35,000 a race track at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, W., where the public flock in their scores of thousands every week to witness the racing.

Not only this, but the company has also in the course of preparation race tracks at Harringay and Edinborough, and others in contemplation in various parts of the country. In each case the cost of laying down the special track will be approximately the same as at the White City.

The company has not appealed to the public for funds, but according to the files at Somerset House it has authority to issue debentures up to £100,000, with a premium of 15 per cent.

Shareholders of the Greyhound Racing Association express themselves as more than satisfied with the progress and prospective gain from their investment, for, as one important official put it, "the attendance of the public has exceeded all expectations."

While it is impossible to estimate the net receipts from the public and supporters of the Greyhound Racing Association, some idea of the gross receipts so far as the White City is concerned, can be gained from the following figures: Weekly attendance, say 125,000 at an average of 3s. per head (there are four "rings"—1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5s., and 10s.) £18,750 Total receipts for season of 20 weeks £3,750,000

In addition to this source of income it has to be remembered that the association issues programmes, takes advertisements, and so forth.

Heavy Expenses.

Against this, very handsome income for a company with an issued share capital of £2,238 5s., there are of course heavy expenses. It is stated for instance that the yearly rental of the White City alone runs into five figures, while a whole host of officials are maintained and each of the six directors takes £500 a year with £100 extra for the chairman. These particular officials are: Sir William B. Gentile, one time chief constable of Brighton, chairman; Brig.-Gen. A. C. Critchley, managing director; Mr. Robt. Grant, jun.; Major L. L. Dixon; Mr. E. A. Stanley; and Mr. F. E. G. G. G.

On the other hand the details of income given above only refer to the White City and the total income of the company will be greatly enhanced when the Edinborough track is opened in a few days' time and the Harringay track at no distant date.

Other companies have been formed for the provision of greyhound racing tracks, and wherever these have been established there is the same story of immense public interest and presumably great profit to the promoters.

In Sheffield it is estimated that since the racing track was opened on May 23rd, at least 180,000 people have paid for admission, making an average attendance per meeting of 5,500. During the last few weeks the number of people attending has steadily increased and for each of the last five weeks 7,000 people have been present.

The average attendance at the Leeds greyhound race meetings, which began this month, has been about 5,000. The lowest charge for admission is 6d. and the highest 3s. inclusive of tax. The capital of the company is £25,000, which is fully subscribed, and so far no shares have been in the market.

New Track to be Opened. At Liverpool the average attendance at meetings is 5,000, and an official of the club said that the attendances and quality of sport were increasing and showed great promise. Another track 500 yards in circumference is to be opened in Liverpool in a fortnight.

The average attendances at the Manchester track at Belle Vue are stated to be between 10,000 and 15,000 on Monday and Wednesday nights, and from 15,000 to 20,000 on Saturday nights. The association has decided to open another track at Manchester next year with larger accommodation.

In Hull the new sport is making such an appeal to the public that attendance has jumped from 2,500 to 5,000 per meeting during a fortnight.

At Bristol the sport is also drawing large crowds and on one Saturday 8,000 attended.

(Continued on next column.)

AN AMERICAN GIRL AT GOODWOOD.

[By BETTY LYMAN BROWN. An American debutante, who is now enjoying her first season in London.]

"Buy a bit o' white heather, kind gentleman," said the man who came up as we were picking on the grass. "Do buy a bit o' white heather. You'll live long and die happy, and all your children 'll be good-looking."

Then he caught sight of men, and added hastily: "When they're grown up."

That incident was in a way typical of the difference between Goodwood and Ascot. At Ascot we should not have been eating our luncheon out of a picnic basket, and no one would have urged us to "buy this and have good luck all your life, lady."

And yet there were not, as at the Derby, hordes of outwardly picturesque gipsies everywhere. The crowd was what one might call a "sensible" one; at its best it was not too overwhelmingly smart and morose, at its worst not strikingly disreputable. On the whole it was a more representative crowd than one would see at a racecourse in America, where racing is not so popular as in England.

Goodwood is not such a pretty meeting as Ascot, but it is far more English. This is not meant as a deliberate insult to things English, for I personally think Goodwood more beautiful than Ascot could possibly be. Ascot might be in almost any country; it is showy, polite and formal, and in its resemblance to a fashion parade it is very like Antwerp or Longchamp. The country atmosphere at Goodwood is much more characteristic of England.

The same people attend both meetings, but they are scarcely recognisable. In the case of the men, felt hats have taken the place of grey top hats, and everything else is changed in the same way. Women have more latitude in the choice of a costume, but even they have climbed down from the Ascot heights, and now one girl looking lovely in a beige lace dress—but she was the exception; many wore silk dresses and still more appeared in coats and skirts.

Ascot is a London meeting at the height of the season—a few days snatched from a hectic whirl of engagements. Goodwood is a more peaceful and country affair, a long way from town, at a time when everyone is relaxing and settling down for a few months—or weeks—of comparative peace.

A very "homey," almost domestic feeling pervaded the course. Hundreds of people seemed to have come in motor-coaches, bringing the baby. They sat up on the hill in the sun quite happily, paying very little attention to the business of the day. In no enclosure I saw so few spectators and so many bookmakers that I think they must have lived by persuading one another to bet.

For the day and the scene were such as to distract the attention of the greatest racing enthusiast. What other course in England, or even in the world, can boast so glorious a setting as Goodwood? The drive down from town, through Capel and Wimbrough Green and Petworth; the course high up in the hills, with distant views of Chantebury Ring and the Isle of Wight and the far-off sea; the salt breeze with its faint scent of thyme and clover; the drive back by green shady lanes, with tea at the "Spread Eagle" in Midhurst—what more perfect day's journey could be imagined!

I do not know many parts of England very well, but from what I have seen "I rejoice."

The lot has fallen to me in a fair ground—in a fair ground—Yes, Sussex by the sea! —Daily Mail.

While the greyhound race track proprietors are finding that the attendance exceeds their expectations, the executives of horse races are deploring decreases of income. At Doncaster, Pontefract, and Newcastle this is attributed to the recent industrial disputes and consequent shortage of money.

"Dog Suppers."

Greyhound racing is having a marked effect on London restaurant meal-time hours.

Already many restaurants are serving "dog suppers" at 10 o'clock for people returning from the White City, while others are finding the rush hour for dinner beginning at 9 o'clock or earlier on race nights.

A reporter, who visited one restaurant usually well filled all the evening found it half deserted. But the manager was smiling and cheerful. He said: "I am waiting for the crowd to return from the dogs. They'll all be here about 10 o'clock. I have to serve a special supper for them—they like something quite light which they can get quickly, so that they will not be too late home."

We also serve an early dinner now, as early as 8.30, which some people make into a high tea.

THE MASSES WANT MAGIC.

WHY THE QUACK THRIVES.

"UNPOPULARITY OF SCIENCE."

Quacks were among the many subjects discussed at the concluding sectional meetings of the British Medical Association at Edinburgh.

Professor A. J. Clark, on the subject of the quack in medicine, made this arresting statement:

The medical profession must face the fact that although their alliance with science has brought them great material success, yet it had brought its special penalty in that it is ever alienating them to an increasing degree from the fundamental beliefs of common man.

These "fundamental beliefs" concern, he explained, faith in the miraculous "cure" and the desire to escape from the "soulless laws of nature." The exactitudes of science were utterly antipathetic to the sick person, who resented being regarded as a "case."

The form of magic cure sought depended on the educational standing of the patient.

The agitations against vaccination and vivisection were cited as evidence of the increasing unpopularity of medical science with the masses.

NATURE'S "SOULLESS LAWS."

Professor A. J. Clark, of Edinburgh, addressing the History of Medicine Section, said: "The quacks who play upon human suffering are actuated by a variety of motives, the simplest of which is frank greed, and to those motives we owe the semi-permanent commercialised quackery of so-called patent medicines. These ordinary quack medicines provide sensational examples of the utter callousness and recklessness of those who seek to exploit human suffering for gain, and also they are remarkable evidence regarding the unlimited gullibility of the general public."

In Berlin quacks were required to register, and there the proportion of them to medical men was one to three and a half. The German medical profession was agitating for the Government to protect the health of the people by restricting the activity of the quacks. Neither the spread of education nor the development of medical science seemed to influence the popularity of quackery, although it might influence the form quackery assumed. The Prussians, for instance, were among the best educated people in Europe.

There is a considerable amount of evidence that indicates that, while the medical profession has become more scientific and more successful, it has also become increasingly unpopular with the masses. The last century has seen the development of enormous popular agitations against medical science, such, for example, as the anti-vaccination and anti-vivisection movements. This opposition is not confined to the uneducated, but finds its leaders among those who claim to be pioneers of advanced thought.

The Charlatan's Equipment.

The common type of successful charlatan was a man of unusual force of personality who, in virtue of an imperfect education and an ill-balanced judgment, had acquired the profound belief that some direct inspiration had made him independent of the slow advance of science, and had endowed him with semi-miraculous power of healing. One hundred years ago one Pottin had persuaded millions that all disease could be cured by sticking the body with two pencils of metal. The pencils would cost Perkin about two pence each; he sold them for five guineas a pair. To-day the followers of another man believed that all diseases could be both diagnosed and treated by means of two boxes containing some simple electric apparatus. Success financially to the vendor depended first on his personality afterwards on mass suggestion. These mysterious alleged cures provide what the public want—namely, an escape from science back to the old primitive belief of the cave man in the efficacy of magic. In a civilised community the belief in magic is concealed beneath a veneer of education, and does not obtrude itself in normal life, but the veneer cracks as soon as any strong emotion is aroused, and both pain and fear of death are potent causes for arousing such emotions.

The exactitudes of science are utterly antipathetic to the sick person who resents being regarded as a "case" for whom the chances of recovery are so many per thousand. The more intelligent turn to religion and to spiritual healers to appeal to some higher power to intervene on their behalf and set aside the soulless laws of Nature. With others there is this belief in the efficacy of magic.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MEDICAL MUSEUM WONDERS.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST WITCHCRAFT.

A POPE'S MICROSCOPE.

One hundred and twenty years ago a man named John Bell opened a chemist's shop in Russell Street, Covent Garden. He had a son named Jacob, whom he apprenticed to the trade, and one day the young man stood in his shop talking about the work of chemists in general.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was born that morning in old John Bell's shop, and as much as could be saved of that quaint old place is preserved in the Wellcomb Historical Medical Museum in Wigmore Street.

The museum is not for the idly curious; it is primarily intended for the education and enlightenment of students. It is a wonderful storehouse of medical and surgical curios, gathered from all parts of the world, and to inspect it thoroughly would take a fortnight at least.

Ivory Bodies.

It is a kind of surgical "Black Museum," containing cases of weird-looking implements with which savages in remote regions mutilate their bodies in devil-worship. There are scores of skulls of African natives, with quaint designs cut deep into the bone, "tattooed" with a chisel instead of a needle. There are decorated heads of Maoris, with the eyelids sewn together to prevent witchcraft; for the Maoris until 1885 preserved the heads of relatives and friends by drying them over smoke, allowing the eyes of their friends to remain open, but carefully sewing up the eyes of their enemies.

There are scores of models showing how native tribes deform themselves to bring them luck, and there are showcases crammed with ivory miniatures of the human body—anatomical specimens of the sixteenth century, by which the surgeons of old studied their calling—the carving of which is superb.

Relics of Saints.

There are charms to ward off most of the ailments which afflict the human race—tooth-shaped stones to keep away toothache, and bones which some sailors even to this day hang round their necks to save them from being drowned. Gout and rheumatism have their special talismans.

This museum of quaint and wonderful things has a sacred corner, full of the relics of saints and of Henry II. and Richard I. brought from France. One of the galleries contains the world's finest collection of microscopes, including one used by Pope Benedict XIV., and spectacles worn throughout the ages. Ear trumpets, some as large as "baby" loud speakers, are in another case, while the forceps used by Roman dentists of the first century lie beside the gleaming instruments of modern dentists.

Medicine chests of past generations are also to be seen, including those in which Nelson and the Duke of Wellington stored their healing balms and oils.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the museum is a complete model of a New Guinea head-hunter's hut. There is also a part of the ward in which the famous Lord Lister practised his antiseptic system of surgery.

MAORI CRAFTSMEN.

SOFT WOOD CARVINGS 100 YEARS OLD.

WELLINGTON (NEW ZEALAND). Dr. P. H. Buck, the noted Maori authority, in a lecture referred to a phase of Maori industry and capacity to which very little reference has hitherto been made.

When the Maoris arrived in New Zealand about 500 years ago, he said, they had to adapt themselves to a climate differing entirely from the conditions to which they had been accustomed in the tropics. Clothing and housing had been practically unknown to them in a warm climate, but they quickly exploited the possibility of flax weaving for themselves useful and beautiful garments which have been admired all over the world.

The newcomers had no buildings at the islands, but instead of making primitive earth shelters, they built wooden houses, ornamented with elaborate carvings of original design. Having nothing but stone tools, they soon "discovered" the merits of totara, a soft timber of great tenacity and durability, and the most treasured objects in modern museums include these stone-made carvings, many of which are a century old, all testifying to the industry and perseverance of the race.

The nature of the charm changes with the growth of education. To-day some travellers of physical science appear to be the most popular form of incantation. The popular profession must face the fact that, although their alliance with science has brought them great material success, yet it had brought its special penalty in that it is ever alienating them to an increasing degree from the fundamental beliefs of the common man.

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ANGERS	26th Aug.	27th Sept.	25th Oct.
D'ARTAGNAN	8th Sept.	11th Oct.	8th Nov.
GAL METZINGER	23rd Sept.	25th Oct.	22nd Nov.

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Shipping News

Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

August 23rd.

Tjisondari, Dutch str., 5,019 tons, Capt. P. Weide, from Shanghai and Keelung. The latter port she left on August 21st, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A25.—J.C.J.L.

West Calera, American str., 3,524 tons, Capt. J. H. Hansen, from Manila, which port she left on August 20th, with sugar, hemp, and grain amounting to 494 tons, lying at buoy No. A29.—Swayne Hoyt Inc.

August 24th.

Fuchuan, Chinese str., 455 tons, Capt. Hong Chuan, from Wanchow and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C15.—Yen Sun & Co.

New Mathilde, British str., 842 tons, Capt. E. G. Rapley, from Haiphong and Hoibow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C17.—Yik Tai S.S. Co.

Ningchow, British str., 5,337 tons, Capt. H. E. Beale, from Swatow and Singapore. The latter port she left on August 19th, with 1,306 tons of general cargo, lying at Holt's Wharf.—B. & S.

Phraung, Chinese str., 1,022 tons, Capt. Bruhn, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C16.—Chau Yue Teng.

Prominent, Norwegian str., 1,377 tons, Capt. C. W. Engbreten, from Saigon, which port she left on August 20th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C18.—Wo Fat Shing.

West Cayote, American str., 3,472 tons, Capt. E. Wendi, from Portland, Ore., and Manila. The latter port she left on August 21st, with hemp and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A26.—Columbia Pacific S.S. Co.

Yanow, Chinese str., 684 tons, Capt. Chan Kam, from Pakhoi and Hoibow, with general pigs and cows, lying at buoy No. C19.—Wai Hing S.S. Co.

Yeiun Maru, Japanese str., 1,281 tons, Capt. M. Yamachi, from Newchwang and Dairen. The latter port she left on August 17th, with coal and vermilion, lying at buoy No. C43.—M.B.K.

August 25th.

Apoey, British str., 1,770 tons, Capt. W. Anderson, from Bangkok, which port she left on August 18th, with 3,400 tons of rice, lying at buoy No. A8.—Wo Fat Shing.

Huifan, Chinese str., 2,089 tons, Capt. A. Lihovitsky, from Port Camfa, which port she left on August 22nd, with 1,800 tons of coal for Hong Kong, lying at Yaumati.—Hing Seng Co.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. Ta H. Ball, from Swatow, with 110 tons of general cargo, lying at Chip On Wharf.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Sui Sang, British str., 1,982 tons, Capt. S. O. Milford, from Shanghai and Swatow. The former port she left on August 19th, with a general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Tai So Ma, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Lo Yat Sun, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C41.—Wing Heung Co.

Wai Shing, British str., 1,173 tons, Capt. C. Alexandre, from Shanghai, which port she left on August 21st, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C35.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

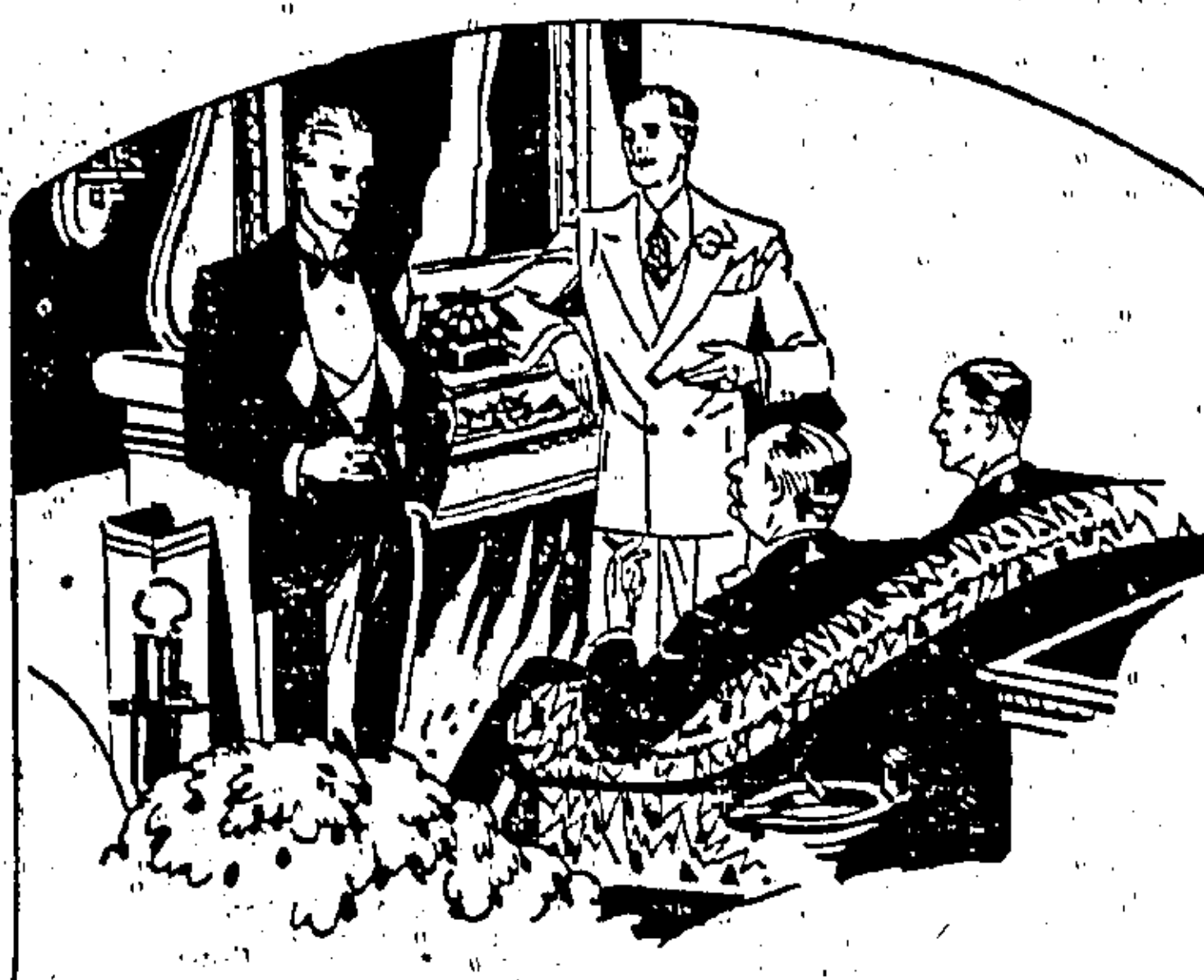
CLEARANCES.

August 25th.

Hai Ching, for Swatow.
Hai Yang, for Amoy.
Hong Kung, for Singapore.
Hanch Ching, for Hongkong.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Ning Chow, for Shanghai.
Phraung, for Hoibow.
Prosper, for Saigon.
Poo Yee, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Valencia, for Canton.
West Cayote, for Kobe.
Yuen Sang, for Shanghai.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Achilles (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 12th.
Aeneas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 28th.
Angers (M.M.), due September 13th.
Arifura (E. & A.), due October 3rd.
Athos II. (M.M.), due August 25th.
Benbow (Ben Line), due September 2nd.
Bolton Castle (Dodwell), due Sept. 24th.
Calcutta (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 11th.
Capitaine Faure (M.M.), due Sept. 20th.
City of Bombay (Blue Funnel), due September 3rd.
City of Salford (Blue Funnel), due October 1st.
City of Tokyo (Blue Funnel), due December 6th.
City of Wellington (Blue Funnel), due October 15th.
D'Artagnan (M.M.), due September 27th.
Devanha (P. & O.), due December 33rd.



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Ellerman (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 3rd.
Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due August 29th.
Esquiline (Dodwell), due September 15th.
Eurymachus (Blue Funnel), due September 26th.
Eurymachus (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 25th.
General Metinger (M.M.), due October 15th.
Holt (Blue Funnel), due November 8th.
Japanese Prince (Furness, F.E.), due September 18th.
Kashgar (P. & O.), due November 25th.
Kashgar (P. & O.), due September 25th.
Keemun (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 20th.
Khyber (P. & O.), due September 1st.
Lycan (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 5th.
Macedonia (P. & O.), due October 14th.
Malva (P. & O.), due September 15th.
Mantua (P. & O.), due November 11th.
Mongolia (P. & O.), due October 25th.
Morea (P. & O.), due December 5th.
Nagpur (E. & A.), due August 21st.
Nyanta (P. & O.), due September 21st.
Orestes (Blue Funnel), due October 30th.
Pheonius (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 31st.
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Protetlays (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 25th.
Sagorjcken (N.D.L.), due August 29th.

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STRAITS & CALCUTTA	via SWATOW	"KUMSANG"	Saturday, 27th Aug., at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU	via SWATOW	"WAISHING"	Wednesday, 31st Aug., at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	via SWATOW	"FOOKSANG"	Thursday, 1st Sept., at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	via SWATOW	"CHIPSHING"	Saturday, 3rd Sept., at 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU	via SWATOW	"HOPSANG"	Sunday, 4th Sept., at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	via SWATOW	"KUTSANG"	Monday, 5th Sept., at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU	via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG"	Wednesday, 7th Sept., at 10 a.m.
OSAKA	via AMOY, MOJI	"LAISANG"	Friday, 9th Sept., at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU	via SWATOW	"KWAISANG"	Sunday, 11th Sept., at 10 a.m.

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SAILINGS 1927.

STEAMERS	H. Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Nov. 18	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Dec. 4
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 22
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	Feb. 12
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 21	Feb. 24	Mar. 4

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE
£120 £112 £83

All First and Second Class Rooms on the "EMPRESS OF CANADA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA" and "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" are fitted with Hot and Cold Running Water.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Hong Kong	Manila	Manila	Hong Kong
Aug. 30	Sept. 1	EMPRESS OF ASIA	Sept. 10
Sept. 20	Sept. 21	EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 1

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

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£120, £112, £110, £102, £93; via SAN FRANCISCO,
\$340, \$340 via JAPAN and SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

KOREA MARU ... Tuesday, 6th Sept., Noon
SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept., Noon
SUBARU MARU ... Tuesday, 4th Oct.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

HARUNA MARU ... Friday, 25th Aug., at 5 p.m.
KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 10th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

MURORAN MARU ... Sunday, 23rd Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Thursday, 29th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

KAWACHI MARU ... Tuesday, 6th Sept.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

CAICUTTA MARU ... Sunday, 28th Aug.

TAKEYO MARU ... Sunday, 11th Sept.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

LIMA MARU ... Friday, 21st Oct.

CAICUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MOJI MARU ... Wednesday, 31st Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TAMBA MARU (Kobe direct) ... Sunday, 28th Aug.

TOYOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Aug.

CEYLON MARU (Moji direct) ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

KASHIMA MARU ... Monday, 5th Sept.

For further information, apply to—

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Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and
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Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.
All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.)
Service to a destinations in the Netherlands-East Indies
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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL IMPORTS RETURN TO
NORMAL.

THROUGH CARGOES HEAVY.

With nineteen vessels arriving
into the harbour during the 24
hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday,
freights for this port returned to
normal, while through cargoes showed
an heavy increase.

Out of the 19 arrivals, seventeen
discharge here. The total amount
unloaded was 19,127, of which, 10,818
tons were contributed by seven
British steamers.

The two best returns were shown
by the British ship *Apoey* and the
s.s. *Prominent* (Norwegian). The
former arriving from Bangkok
brought 3,400 tons and the latter
from Saigon was responsible for
2,600 tons.

Through cargoes, carried by nine
vessels, were exceptionally heavy.
There were 33,312 tons manifested.
Two British steamers accounted for
14,422 tons. The two heaviest car-
riers were the s.s. *Ningchow* (Blue
Funnel) and the s.s. *West Calder*.
The *Ningchow* manifested 8,152 tons,
which were brought from Swansea
and Singapore, and the *West Calder*,
an American vessel, from
San Francisco and Manila, was res-
ponsible for 5,581 tons.

The arrivals and departures dur-
ing the period under review were:

British	Arr.	Dep.
Japanese	3	6
Norwegian	1	3
Chinese	4	3
Danish	1	1
Dutch	1	2
American	2	1
Total	10	18

During the same period, there
were 71 vessels in the harbour. Of
these, 32 were under British reg-
istry.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR AUGUST, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th
MERIDIAN, EAST OF
GREENWICH.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
August 26th	6.03 a.m.	6.47 p.m.
" 27th	6.04	6.45
" 28th	6.04	6.44
" 29th	6.04	6.43
" 30th	6.05	6.43
" 31st	6.05	6.42

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

MARINE COURT CASES.

DEPORTEES FROM SINGAPORE.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

Arriving from Singapore on the
s.s. *Ningchow*, were one European
police inspector, ten Indian police
constables, and 30 Chinese de-
portees, with four Chinese cooks.

Re-electricity.

During the typhoon "blow," as
reported earlier this week, the
steamer Company's wharves suf-
fered a certain amount of damage,
including a breakdown in the
electric lighting, through fusing of
the wires. Repairs have now been
completed, and the wharves are
again electrically lit. During this
week emergency gas lighting has
been utilised.

Marine Court Cases.

Sergeant G. Wynne of the Tai O
Police Station brought two masters
of trading junks before Lt. Comdr.
G. F. Hole at the Marine Court
yesterday.

They were charged with being (a)
without a license and (b) for fail-
ing to report their arrival at the
Tai O Harbour Master Station.

The second defendant entered a
plea of guilty, but the first de-
fendant said that he was falsely
accused. Evidence was then taken
from Sgt. Wynne, who said that
on August 23rd, at about 4 p.m.,
he noticed three unlicensed junks
in the harbour. The next morn-
ing, he hired a sampan to take him
out to these junks, and on board-
ing the defendant's craft, he saw
that all preparations had been com-
pleted for a hasty departure. The
mainsail was up and the anchor
weighed. He asked defendant if he
had a license and whether he had
reported his arrival at the Station.

On receiving a reply in the nega-
tive, he put the man under arrest.
The defendant said that he ar-
rived at the harbour at about 6
p.m., and when the Sergeant board-
ed his boat the next morning, he
told him that he was just going to
get a license and at the same time
to report his arrival. He denied
that his craft was ready to push off.
All of his folk were asleep at the
time.

His Worship: Can you produce
your folk to substantiate your
statement?—No, they are not here.
His Worship: Well, then your
evidence carries no weight. I find
you guilty on both counts.

The two defendants were fined
\$15, or two weeks' hard labour on
the first charge, and on the second
count they were mulcted in the sum
of \$25 each or in default, three
weeks' hard labour. Sentences to
run consecutively.

Foreign Men of War.—French,
Craonne; Portuguese, *Republica*;
French, *Vigilante*.

Wreckage Sighted.

Arriving from Dairen on Wednes-
day, the master of the *Tendai Maru*
reported to the Harbour Office
that wreckage and derelicts were
sighted en route to this port.

Docked for Repairs.

The *Taikoo Fan Yi*, which went
ashore in Kowloon Bay, during the
typhoon "blow" of the week-end,
has now been docked at Taikoo for
overhaul and repairs.

Death of Mr. D. Aikman.

The death suddenly at William's
Hotel, Shanghai, of Mr. David
Aikman, chief engineer in the
China Navigation Company, has
already been reported this week.
At an inquest held by the Acting
Coroner, Mr. I. T. Morris, it was
decided that Mr. Aikman had died
as the result of heat stroke.

E.M.S. "Calliope" Arrives With Relief Crews.

As shown by the list of warships
in port, H.M.S. *Calliope* has again
arrived on the China Station. She
has brought relief crews for China
Station ships. This light cruiser
is commanded by Captain Sir
Lionel A. D. Sturdee, Bart., R.N.,
eldest son of the late Admiral of
the Fleet Sir F. C. D. Sturdee,
Bart. The *Calliope* was built at
Chatham and launched in 1914.

Another Suicide.

When the s.s. *Apoey* came into
port yesterday from Bangkok with
41 steerage passengers, the master
reported that one of the passengers
had committed suicide en route.
Whether the man threw himself
overboard or caused his own death
by other means was not stated.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.
The total number of Asiatic deck
passengers entering the Colony dur-
ing the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m.
yesterday was 1,392.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* ar-
rived at Nagasaki yesterday at noon
and left at 8 p.m. She is due at
Shanghai to-morrow at 11.30 a.m.

The s.s. *Saarland* (H.A.L.) left
Singapore yesterday at 6 a.m., and
is due to arrive here on Tuesday
morning, the 30th instant.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in ports yesterday were:
South Wall Basin, *Tarantula*, and
Faulknor; East Wall Basin, *L.15*
and *L.19*; North Arm, *Fortol*; West
Wall Dock, *War Brahmin*; In
Dock, *Somme*, *Seraph* and *Serpis*;
Taikoo Dock, *Vindictive* and
Peterel; No. 1 Buoy, *Argus*; No. 4
Buoy, *Dispatch*; No. 7 Buoy,
Magnolia; No. 8 Buoy, *Calliope*;
No. 11 Buoy, *Pozzigo*; No. 18
Buoy, *Ruthenia*; No. 25 Buoy,
Khark.

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SAILINGS—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

S.S. "KABINGA" ... London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Leith ... 8th September

S.S. "CITY OF PERTH" ... Harve, London & Glasgow ... 4th November

AUSTRALIA

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... via Suez Canal ... 9th October

S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE" ... via Suez Canal ... 6th November

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK

S.S. "OLIVEBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 27th September

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 25th October

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Cape Town.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MORRA"	10,953	3rd Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"NOVARA"	6,989	10th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	15th Sept.	Straits, Colombo and Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & Hull.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Straits, Colombo and Bombay.
"NYANZA"	7,923	15th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,953	25th Oct.	Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & Hull.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	28th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	20th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	7th Jan. 1928	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan. 1928	do.

† Does not carry passengers.

* Calls at Port Sudan. Does not carry 2nd class passengers.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Con-
stantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports, by steamers of
the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APOAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TALAMBA"	8,018	8th Sept.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
"TALIA"	10,000	15th Sept.	do.

* Calls at Hongkong.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TANDA"	8,956	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBAN"	4,500	30th Sept.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane
"ARAFURA"	6,000	23rd Oct.	Sydney and Melbourne.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia.
The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu,
Koblongan, Iwao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as induc-
ment offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union N.S. Co.'s steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand
Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s steamers for Southampton and London via
Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"NAGPORE"	5,333	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,006	6th Sept.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MALWA"	10,956	10th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NYANZA"	7,923	22nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	30th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	15th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	25th Oct.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	12th Nov.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	20th Nov.	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,956	7th Jan. 1928	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	21st Jan. 1928	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th Feb. 1928	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	18th Feb. 1928	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	25th Feb. 1928	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Mar. 1928	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	30th Mar. 1928	do.

